

# Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2011-2012

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SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL  
SUPERIOR COURTS OF CALIFORNIA  
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

ADOPTED BY JUDICIAL COUNCIL:  
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STATE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE:  
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**Judicial Branch  
Assembly Bill 1473  
Five-Year Infrastructure Plan  
Fiscal Year 2011–2012**

Supreme Court of California  
California Courts of Appeal  
Superior Courts of California  
Administrative Office of the Courts

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- Judicial Council Report: Five-Year Plan Update for FY 2011–2012 and Authorization of Execution of Bond Documents (With Related Delegation and Reporting)
- Background Information for Recommendation 1: Changes to the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan
- Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, August 27, 2010: Sorted by Total Score and by Court (January 2010 dollars)
- Status of All Funded Judicial Branch Capital Projects



## I. Introduction

The state's court facilities require a renewed and continuing investment to ensure that they serve the public safely, efficiently, and effectively, and that they provide equal access to the law and the judicial system. The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for fiscal year (FY) 2006–2007 established a program for improvement of the court facilities of the State of California. Since the approval of that document by the Judicial Council of California (the council) on June 1, 2005, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has made significant progress toward accomplishing various aspects of this program. This Five-Year Infrastructure Plan—for FY 2011–2012—represents an update to its predecessor, documenting a multibillion dollar program for improvement of the state's court facilities. While the passage of SB 1407 (Perata) (Chapter 311, Statutes of 2008)—enacted on September 26, 2008, and establishing special revenues to support up to \$5 billion in lease-revenue bonds for trial court facility improvements—has enabled the branch to make great strides towards improving the trial courts across the state, substantial needs for court infrastructure projects remain unfunded. The unmet funding requirement is expressed and summarized in Table 6 of this plan, which presents the total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan budget of \$7.8 billion in January 2010 dollars.<sup>1</sup>

For the first 100 years of statehood, county court facilities stood—figuratively but often quite literally as well—at the center of civic life, monuments to the democratic ideals of early Californians. The courthouse remains, now as then, a tangible symbol of the rule of law. It is a central point of contact between Californians and their government and is a key component in the administration of justice. The primary constitutional duty of the courts is to provide an accessible, fair, and impartial forum for the resolution of disputes. Court facilities are public resources that need to be managed in the most effective way to serve the public.

With over 10 million filings annually and 10 million Californians called to jury service, California's court system is the largest in the United States. As the primary point of contact between the public and the judicial branch, court facilities play a central role in access to and delivery of justice. Today, however, California's court buildings are in a state of significant disrepair, and they require substantial improvements to ensure the safety and security of court users, greater court efficiency, and equal access for all.

### **A. Legislative Framework: Structural Changes to the Responsibility for the Court System**

The Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 shifted responsibility for funding trial court operations from the counties to the state and established the Task Force on Court Facilities (Task Force) to identify facility needs and possible funding alternatives. It was the overarching recommendation of the Task Force that responsibility for trial court facilities funding and operation be shifted from the counties to the state. The Task Force recommended that the judicial branch, which is wholly responsible for all court functions, should also be responsible for the facilities in which it operates.

In 2002, the Trial Court Facilities Act (Sen. Bill 1732, Stats. 2002, ch. 1082, and subsequent modifying language) was enacted. The act provides for the shift of responsibility for trial court facilities—including operations, maintenance, facility modifications, and capital-outlay projects—from county to state governance, under the direction of the Judicial Council. The act

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<sup>1</sup> The plan's budget is presented in current dollars, defined for this plan as January 2010 dollars.

was the final step in restructuring the courts into an integrated judicial branch and built on three earlier pieces of legislation intended to unify the courts: the Trial Court Funding Act (1997), which provided for state funding of the court system; Proposition 220 (1998), which allowed for the voluntary unification of the state's superior and municipal courts into a single trial court in each county; and the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act (2000), which made the courts independent employers of the more than 20,000 trial court workers. It is within the context of these changes to the California court system funding and organization as well as of the mandate of the Trial Court Facilities Act that this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the California court system has been developed.

## **B. The Judicial Council and the Administrative Office of the Courts**

The judicial branch is one of the three branches of California state government, along with the executive and legislative branches. The Judicial Council, chaired by the Chief Justice, is the governing body that provides policy guidelines to this branch of government and all the California courts.

The Administrative Office of the Courts is the staff agency to the Judicial Council of California. Recent structural changes in the state judicial branch, such as unification of the superior and municipal courts and state funding of the court system, have significantly increased the AOC's roles and responsibilities. Today, the agency has more than 1,000 staff and is organized into nine divisions in San Francisco, two divisions in Sacramento, and three regional offices.

The AOC is housed in four facilities, with its main headquarters and the Bay Area/Northern Coastal Regional Office in the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building in San Francisco. The Office of Governmental Affairs and the Northern/Central Regional Office are located in separate leased offices in Sacramento. The Southern Regional Office is located in leased office space in Burbank. The AOC has also opened field offices to house Facilities Management Unit staff of the Office of Court Construction and Management, to serve the superior courts within the three regions.

To fulfill the responsibilities of the Trial Court Facilities Act, the AOC, in August 2003, established the Office of Court Construction and Management (OCCM) to manage trial court transfers—all of which were successfully completed by December 2009—strategic planning for capital outlay, design and construction of court facilities, and facility real estate management for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, AOC, and superior courts statewide.

## **C. Trial and Appellate Courts**

Trial courts are the primary point of contact between California's residents and the judicial system. These courts, which are funded by the state and operated by local court officers and employees, determine the facts of a particular case and initially decide the applicable law. California's trial courts are used by millions of visitors: victims, witnesses, attorneys, police and sheriff personnel, jurors, and defendants both in-custody and out of custody.

The Courts of Appeal review trial court interpretation and application of the law and devote themselves exclusively to the law—its application and development. The appellate courts function more simply than the trial courts, without the participation of the litigating parties, witnesses, and juries. Lawyers generally are the only individuals present in court sessions, and

hearings typically take no more than a few days per month, focusing on oral argument supplementing the written briefs and records. The Supreme Court, the highest California court, has jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief. It may elect to review cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal and, by law, must review all those cases in which a judgment of death has been pronounced by a trial court.

California's appellate court facilities are currently the responsibility of the state. The responsibility for superior court facilities was transferred from the counties to the state under the mandate of the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002. This undertaking and its timeline is summarized below.

#### **D. Completed Transfers of Trial Court Facilities**

Under the Trial Court Facilities Act, negotiations for transfer of responsibility of all trial court facilities from the counties to the state began July 1, 2004, and continued through June 30, 2007. During that time period, approximately 120 trial court facilities were addressed under transfer agreements. On April 23, 2008, Assembly Bill (AB) 1491 (Ch. 9, Statutes of 2008) (Jones) was enacted to extend the facility transfers deadline to December 31, 2009. On December 29, 2009, the last trial court facility transfer was completed, resulting in over 500 facilities transferred and under the responsibility of the state. The facility transfer process—involving the participation of all 58 counties—was the foundation for creating a single, comprehensive infrastructure program for courthouses statewide.

#### **E. California's Court Facilities**

The AOC's Real Property Portfolio includes all property leased or owned for the benefit of the AOC, the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Habeas Corpus Resource Center, the Commission on Judicial Performance, and all superior courts. The lease portfolio currently comprises over 281 active leases and 11 Department of General Services space assignments, totaling approximately 2.2 million USF. The owned property portfolio comprises 377 active properties (i.e., those owned either by counties or the judicial branch), with approximately 12 million USF exclusively occupied in those buildings by the AOC, the courts, or other judicial branch entities. On the whole, the building area under Judicial Council responsibility and AOC management has gradually increased to what is now approximately 19 million square feet of facility space.<sup>2</sup>

The Supreme Court occupies just over 100,000 USF of space between two facilities: the Earl Warren Building in San Francisco and the Ronald Reagan State Building in Los Angeles. The other appellate courts, occupying a total of just over 500,000 square feet of space in ten facilities, serve six regional districts: the first appellate district from San Francisco, the second appellate district from Los Angeles and Ventura, the third appellate district from Sacramento, the fourth appellate district from San Diego, Riverside, and Santa Ana, the fifth appellate district from Fresno, and the six appellate district from San Jose.

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<sup>2</sup> The square footage under responsibility includes all court-exclusive areas in the transferred facilities, including their percentages of common space, and any building's gross square footage where the AOC is the Managing Party (i.e., responsible for the entirety of the building's operations and maintenance).

California's trial court facilities—totaling over 500 that transferred by December 29, 2009—vary considerably in size, age, and condition. The largest trial court facility is the Stanley Mosk Courthouse in downtown Los Angeles with 100 courtrooms. Some rural and mountain areas are served by one- or two-courtroom facilities. While a few court facilities are new or quite old and historic, the inventory is generally aging, with approximately 70 percent of all court facilities in California built before 1980. In most cases, these older facilities do not serve the public or the court well, owing to physical conditions and designs rendered obsolete by modern court operations and caseload demands. While some counties had invested in their court facilities during the last decade, many counties did not, due to insufficient funding and competing priorities.

Although the facility transfer process has successfully concluded, California's trial court facilities remain in a state of significant disrepair. Based on Task Force on Court Facilities data, approximately 90 percent of California's trial court facilities require significant renovation, repair, or maintenance. Over 80 percent were constructed before the 1988 seismic codes took effect, 23 court facilities are in temporary buildings or trailers, and 25 percent lack space to assemble jurors.<sup>3</sup> These facilities are in extremely poor condition, lack any type of security, are functionally insufficient to support court operations, and are sometimes inaccessible.

Court facilities serving California's trial courts were initially built and maintained by each of California's 58 county governments. Historically, court facility needs were assessed at the county level, and both funding and approval for construction, maintenance, and renovation projects had been the responsibility of each county's board of supervisors, until such time as facility transfers were executed. As a result, the trial courts were often "subject to the vagaries of local fiscal health and relationships,"<sup>4</sup> and significant inequities had grown between courts in terms of facilities operations and maintenance.

In addition to local priorities, other reasons for historic inequality in county funding were related to limited funding, including Proposition 13's limits on property taxes, severe recessions in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and the shift of funding that supports school districts from the counties to the state.<sup>5</sup> As a result, many California trial court facilities became deficient for court operations, suffering from deferred maintenance and lacking adequate security, compliance with life and health safety or seismic codes, and accessibility to people with disabilities.<sup>6</sup> Several courts with high caseload growth still occupy leased offices or modular buildings to meet the need for additional courtrooms and public service areas, which results in unconsolidated court operations that are inefficient to operate and inadequate in meeting the full, functional needs of the public and the superior court.

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<sup>3</sup> *Final Report of the Task Force on Court Facilities*, Oct. 1, 2001.

<sup>4</sup> *State of the Judiciary*, March 2003.

<sup>5</sup> *Proposition 13 at Twenty-Five*, Capital Center for Government Law and Policy, University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law, May 2004.

<sup>6</sup> *Final Report of the Task Force on Court Facilities*, Oct. 1, 2001.

## F. Map of California Court Jurisdictions

Figure 1 presents a map showing the geographical jurisdiction of each of the six appellate court districts and each of the 58 superior courts.

**Figure 1: State of California Superior and Appellate Court Jurisdictions**



## II. Summary of Fiscal Year 2011–2012 Funding Requests and Capital-Outlay Needs for SB 1407 Trial Court Projects

To further the Judicial Council goals of modernization of management and branchwide infrastructure for service excellence, the AOC is requesting funding authorization in FY 2011–2012 (2011 Budget Act) for subsequent phases of all 22 trial court capital-outlay projects shown below in Table 1. Their funding is tied to Senate Bill (SB) 1407 (Perata).

**Table 1: Funding Requests for Court Capital Projects for FY 2011–2012**

<b>Project</b>	<b>\$ (in millions)</b>	<b>Phases*</b>	<b>Funding Source**</b>
Butte, New North Butte County Courthouse .....	\$ 65.458	W and C	ICNA/ PBCF (ICNA)
El Dorado, New Placerville Courthouse .....	5.404	W	ICNA
Fresno, Renovate Fresno County Courthouse .....	6.142	W	ICNA
Imperial, New El Centro Family Courthouse .....	3.496	W	ICNA
Inyo, New Inyo County Courthouse .....	1.959	W	ICNA
Kern, New Delano Courthouse .....	2.533	W	ICNA
Kings, New Hanford Courthouse .....	8.342	W	ICNA
Lake, New Lakeport Courthouse .....	50.527	W and C	ICNA/ PBCF (ICNA)
Merced, New Los Banos Courthouse .....	1.974	W	ICNA
Monterey, New South Monterey County Courthouse .....	46.087	W and C	ICNA/ PBCF (ICNA)
Riverside, New Indio Juvenile and Family Courthouse .....	3.789	W	ICNA
Sacramento, New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse .....	22.924	W	ICNA
San Diego, New San Diego Central Courthouse .....	32.367	W	ICNA
San Joaquin, Renovation and Addition to Juvenile Justice Center .....	2.978	W and C	ICNA/ PBCF (ICNA)
Santa Clara, New Family Justice Center .....	224.634	W and C	ICNA/ PBCF (ICNA)
Shasta, New Redding Courthouse .....	9.055	W	ICNA
Siskiyou, New Yreka Courthouse .....	5.861	W	ICNA
Sonoma, New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse .....	11.682	W	ICNA
Sutter, New Yuba City Courthouse .....	69.304	W and C	ICNA/ PBCF (ICNA)
Tehama, New Red Bluff Courthouse .....	3.982	W	ICNA
Tuolumne, New Sonora Courthouse .....	4.268	W	ICNA
Yolo, New Woodland Courthouse .....	150.909	W and C	ICNA/ PBCF (ICNA)
<b>Trial Court Capital Projects Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 733.675</b>		

\* A = Land acquisition P = Preliminary plans W = Working drawings C = Construction

\*\* ICNA = Immediate and Critical Needs Account (SB 1407 (Perata))

\*\* PBCF (ICNA) = Public Building Construction Fund (to be repaid from the ICNA)

The AOC submitted a Capital-Outlay Concept Paper to the Department of Finance (DOF) in August 2009, for all 41 trial court capital projects to be funded by SB 1407 during the Five-Year Plan period. Presented below in Table 2 is the updated need for the remaining fiscal years of the SB 1407 trial court capital projects program. Funding for the additional 102 projects in the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan is likely to be secured after FY 2014–2015, so their funding requirements have not been estimated in Table 2. The estimated annual funding requirements to implement the entire SB 1407 program are presented in Table 9, section IV.G. of this plan.

**Table 2: Updated Capital-Outlay Needs for SB 1407 Trial Court Projects—  
Fiscal Years 2012–2013 to 2013–2014**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Initial FY Request</b>	<b>Estimated FY Total \$ (in millions)</b>
SB 1407 Capital Projects .....	FY 2012–2013	1,620.0
SB 1407 Capital Projects .....	FY 2013–2014	1,508.0

Figure 2 below presents a map to highlight the counties within California that have one or more trial court projects funded through either SB 1732 or SB 1407 revenues. This map—highlighting 42 of the 58 counties—represents the judicial branch’s most urgently-needed trial court capital projects, whose construction furthers the goal of improving all courthouses within California.

**Figure 2: 42 Superior Courts Benefiting from State-Funded Trial Court Projects**





### III. Appellate Courts Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the appellate courts of California does not include projects submitted for funding consideration in FY 2011–2012.

Four appellate court projects have recently been completed and one is in progress. Each project is summarized below in section III.E. and in Table 4, with a more complete description provided under its respective appellate court district in section III.F., Summary, Inventory, and Evaluation of Existing Appellate Court Facilities.

#### **A. Purpose of and Services Provided by the Supreme Court**

The Supreme Court of California has discretion to review decisions of the Courts of Appeal, the Public Utilities Commission, the State Bar of California, and the Commission on Judicial Performance. It is required to review all death penalty judgments from the superior courts. In addition, the court has original jurisdiction in proceedings for “extraordinary relief,” such as petitions seeking writs of certiorari, mandate, prohibition, and habeas corpus.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and six associate justices, each serving 12-year terms as mandated by the California State Constitution. The justices are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. The court is located in the Earl Warren Building in San Francisco, with additional chambers in Sacramento and Los Angeles. The court hears oral argument four times a year in San Francisco, four times a year in Los Angeles, and twice a year in Sacramento. Occasionally, special oral argument sessions are held elsewhere.

Except for death penalty cases, which are guaranteed an automatic appeal, the Supreme Court has discretion to decide whether it will review any case. Consequently, the court’s space requirements do not change dramatically over time. When a majority of the justices agree to hear a case, the Chief Justice will order the matter set for oral argument. After oral argument, the justices confer and issue a written decision within the statutory time of 90 days.

#### **B. Summary of Existing Supreme Court Facilities**

The Supreme Court is headquartered in the Earl Warren Building on San Francisco’s Civic Center Plaza. The court also maintains small office suites in the Ronald Reagan State Office Building in Los Angeles and in the Stanley Mosk Library and Courts building in Sacramento, which is included in this report as part of the Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District inventory.

## 1. Supreme Court of California

Existing Facility:	<i>Supreme Court of California – San Francisco</i> <i>350 McAllister Street, San Francisco – 1st, 4th, 5th &amp; 6th Floors</i> <i>455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco – 6th Floor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 98,155 Usable Square Feet (USF)<sup>7</sup></li><li>• State-owned historic Earl Warren Building (1923)</li><li>• Justices – 7</li></ul>		
Current Status:	The Earl Warren Building is the headquarters of the California Supreme Court, which occupies the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th floors of this building. (The court shares the building with the Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, which occupies part of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors.) A total restoration including a seismic retrofit of this building was completed in 1998. The Warren Building is fully occupied and the Supreme Court has maximized the space it occupies. A FY 2009–2010 Budget Change Proposal (BCP) was submitted in Fall 2008 to request an additional 7,200 USF on the 6th floor, currently occupied by the AOC to accommodate growth. However, this BCP was denied. A future BCP may be considered for this project.		
Needs:	Required Space.....	105,355	USF
	Current Space .....	98,155	USF
	Net Current Need .....	7,200	USF
Proposal:	This facility will adequately meet the needs of this court, once the additional space on the 6th floor is acquired.		

<sup>7</sup> Usable square feet (USF) is defined by the Task Force as component gross area (CGSF), which represents all net areas assigned to a given component, as well as related internal circulation, interior partitions and interior columns, chases serving the space, and other areas incidental to the component’s spatial organization or construction, plus the corridors connecting the components. It expresses the amount of “usable” area for a specific use. Component gross area excludes the area required for public circulation and lobbies, mechanical and electrical spaces and distribution shafts, stairs, elevators, and other common building elements.

**1. Supreme Court of California, *continued***

Existing Facility:	<i>Supreme Court of California – Los Angeles</i> <i>300 South Spring Street, Los Angeles – 2nd Floor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 7,598 USF</li><li>• State-owned Ronald Reagan State Building (1990)</li></ul>		
Current Status:	The Supreme Court shares a courtroom with the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, to hold oral argument four times a year. On December 31, 2009, and due to budgetary restrictions, the Supreme Court Clerk’s Office in this building was closed, and the available space—approximately 1,981 USF formerly occupied by three staff persons—was subsequently occupied by the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District. On the third and fourth floors of the building, the Supreme Court occupies judicial chambers and associated staff spaces.		
Needs:	Required Space .....	7,598	USF
	Current Space .....	7,598	USF
	Net Current Need .....	0	USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.		

### **C. Purpose of and Services Provided by the Courts of Appeal**

The Courts of Appeal must respond to all appeals to decisions made by the trial courts and will need additional justices over time to meet an increased caseload.

The Courts of Appeal decide questions of law, such as whether the superior court judge applied the law correctly in a case. The court makes its decision based on review of the record of the original trial, not by hearing testimony or retrying cases. Consequently, appellate courts are not high-traffic facilities. Each of the nine appellate court facilities requires only one courtroom to accommodate a panel of justices. Appellate court facilities do not require holding cells or space for jurors. Courts of Appeal handle large volumes of paper, including multiple copies of briefs and trial court records that vary in size because of case complexity.

### **D. Planning for Future Appellate Court Facilities**

A comprehensive evaluation of all appellate court facilities in California was completed by the Task Force. As part of the study, the Task Force developed facility guidelines for appellate courts, identified current space needs, projected future needs, inspected and evaluated all appellate court facilities, and developed capital planning options for each. This Five-Year Infrastructure Plan summarizes the Task Force findings, which recommended replacing leased facilities with state-owned facilities designed specifically for the Courts of Appeal.

Table 3 below presents a comparison between current authorized justices for the appellate courts and a 2010 forecast of justices developed by the Task Force in 1999.

**Table 3: Courts of Appeal Comparison,  
2009 Authorized Justices to 2010 Projected Justices**

<b>District – Court Location</b>	<b>2009 Authorized Justices</b>	<b>2010 Projected Justices</b>	<b>Net Difference</b>
First – San Francisco .....	20	20.3	0.3
Second – Los Angeles, Ventura.....	32	36.2	4.2
Third – Sacramento.....	11	11.5	0.5
Fourth – San Diego, Riverside, Santa Ana .....	25	26.7	1.7
Fifth – Fresno.....	10	12.7	2.7
Sixth – San Jose.....	7	7.4	0.4
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>

## E. Summary of Appellate Court Projects

As presented in Table 4, four appellate court projects have been completed and one is in progress. The new Fifth Appellate District Courthouse in Fresno was completed in August 2007. For both the Fourth Appellate District, Division One in San Diego and the Sixth Appellate District in San Jose, projects to expand the courts into adjacent space in their current leased facilities were completed: San Jose's in November 2008 and San Diego's in July 2009. The new Fourth Appellate District, Division Three courthouse in Orange County was completed in August 2009. A renovation project for the Third Appellate District in Sacramento is in progress: Its bidding for construction was completed in summer 2010, and its construction is scheduled to begin in fall 2010.

Space requirements for appellate court facilities are based on the "Appellate Court Facilities Guidelines." These guidelines were developed by the Task Force and were adopted by the Judicial Council effective July 1, 2002.

**Table 4: Summary of Appellate Court Facilities and Capital-Outlay Projects**

<u>Appellate District</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State-Owned</u>	<u>Existing Commercial Lease</u>	<u>Capital-Outlay Project Approved or Planned</u>
First	1–5	San Francisco	×		—
Second	1–5, 7, & 8	Los Angeles	×		—
Second	6	Ventura		×	—
Third	—	Sacramento	×		Bidding for construction completed summer 2010; construction underway fall 2010
Fourth	1	San Diego		×	Completed in July 2009 <sup>1</sup>
Fourth	2	Riverside	×		—
			(lease to own)		
Fourth	3	Santa Ana	×		Completed in August 2009
Fifth	—	Fresno	×		Completed in August 2007
Sixth	—	San Jose		×	Completed in November 2008 <sup>1</sup>

**Table Footnote:**

1. This project was funded to expand court lease space in lieu of constructing a new courthouse.

## F. Summary, Inventory, and Evaluation of Existing Appellate Court Facilities

Each of the Courts of Appeal in California is described below. Three courts are currently located in leased space. The Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District in Riverside is located in a leased-to-own facility and, as such, is treated as a state-owned building.

### 1. First Appellate District – San Francisco

Existing Facility:	<i>San Francisco – Divisions 1–5</i> <i>350 McAllister Street, San Francisco – 1st, 2nd &amp; 3rd Floors</i> <i>455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco – 4th Floor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 82,716 USF</li><li>• State-owned historic Earl Warren Building (1923) and adjoining new state-owned high-rise Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building (1998)</li></ul>	
Current Status:	The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space .....	82,716 USF
	Current Space .....	82,716 USF
	Net Current Need .....	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

### 2. Second Appellate District

Existing Facility:	<i>Los Angeles – Divisions 1–5, 7 &amp; 8</i> <i>300 South Spring Street, Los Angeles – 2nd, 3rd &amp; 4th Floors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 119,137 USF</li><li>• State-owned Ronald Reagan State Building (1990)</li></ul>	
Current Status:	The appellate district gained the available space in the building (approx. 1,981 USF) that was formerly occupied by the Supreme Court Clerk’s Office, which was closed on December 31, 2009. The existing facility adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space .....	119,137 USF
	Current Space .....	119,137 USF
	Net Current Need .....	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

## 2. Second Appellate District, *continued*

Existing Facility:	<i>Ventura – Division 6</i> <i>200 East Santa Clara Street, Ventura</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 23,329 USF (excludes 800 USF for storage)</li><li>• Commercial leased standalone building</li></ul>	
Current Status:	The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space .....	23,329 USF
	Current Space .....	23,329 USF
	Net Need .....	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

## 3. Third Appellate District – Sacramento

Existing Facility:	<i>Sacramento</i> <i>914 Capitol Mall, Sacramento – 1st, 2nd &amp; 5th Floors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 36,945 USF</li><li>• State-owned historic Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building (1929)</li></ul>	
Current Status:	Due to its age, this facility requires renovation. This renovation is estimated to cost approximately \$66 million and will upgrade security, accessibility, and fire and life safety systems, correct mechanical, electrical, and plumbing deficiencies, repair roof and shell damage, abate hazardous materials, and restore historic elements, such as ceilings, lights, elevators, and public art.	
Needs:	Required Space .....	52,772 USF
	Current Space .....	36,945 USF
	Net Current Need .....	15,827 USF
Proposal:	As a result of the renovation project, the court has vacated the facility to occupy lease space at 621 Capitol Mall and will remain at this location until the renovation project is completed. Upon its completion, the court will reoccupy the Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building, as well as gain new space of approximately 15,827 USF in an exchange—with the California State Library—for the court-occupied space in the Library and Courts Annex Building (900 N Street). The use of this newly-renovated facility and the consolidation of all court staff into one building will improve operations and adequately meet the needs of this court.	

### 3. Third Appellate District – Sacramento, *continued*

Existing Facility:	<i>Sacramento</i> <i>900 N Street, Sacramento – 4th Floor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 15,827 USF</li><li>• State-owned Library and Courts Annex Building (1994)</li></ul>	
Current Status:	This space houses the Clerk’s office, public filing office, court receptionist, and administrative and computer staff.	
Needs:	Required Space .....	15,827 USF
	Current Space .....	15,827 USF
	Net Need .....	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court. However, upon completion of the renovation of the Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building (914 Capitol Mall), all court staff on the 4th floor will be moved into that building, through a space exchange—with the California State Library —of equivalent square footage (approx. 15,827 USF). When the court moves into the newly-renovated Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building, it will entirely vacate this facility, thereby consolidating all of its staff and operations.	

### 4. Fourth Appellate District

Existing Facility:	<i>San Diego – Division I</i> <i>750 B Street, Suite 300, San Diego – 3rd, 4th &amp; 5th Floors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 50,349 USF</li><li>• Commercial leased Symphony Towers high-rise</li></ul>	
Current Status:	The court is located on four floors in a commercial building in downtown San Diego. A new state-owned court facility—to replace this leased facility—was proposed for funding in FY 2008–2009, but this project was not included in the January Governor’s Budget. However and in July 2009, AOC staff completed a project to accommodate the court’s expansion into adjacent space in this facility on the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors.	
Needs:	Required Space .....	50,349 USF
	Current Space .....	50,349 USF
	Net Current Need .....	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	



#### 4. Fourth Appellate District, *continued*

Existing Facility:	<i>Riverside – Division 2</i> <i>3389 Twelfth Street, Riverside</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 35,034 USF</li><li>• Lease-to-own standalone building (1998). Leased from the County of Riverside.</li></ul>	
Current Status:	The existing facility adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time. However, future expansion of this facility will be necessary, due to projected caseload growth and the need for space to accommodate new justices.	
Needs:	Required Space .....	51,034 USF
	Current Space .....	35,034 USF
	Net Need .....	16,000 USF
Proposal:	In order to secure a site large enough for future expansion, a funding request for acquisition of the county-owned parcel adjacent to the existing facility was proposed in FY 2008–2009. However, this project was not included in the January Governor’s Budget.	

Existing Facility:	<i>Santa Ana – Division 3</i> <i>601 West Santa Ana Boulevard</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 52,000 USF</li><li>• State-owned Fourth Appellate District courthouse (2009)</li></ul>	
Current Status:	A new courthouse was constructed in August 2009, replacing two former leased facilities. This facility adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space .....	52,000 USF
	Current Space .....	52,000 USF
	Net Need .....	0 USF
Proposal:	This new courthouse adequately meets the court’s facility needs.	

## 5. Fifth Appellate District – Fresno

Existing Facility:	<i>Fresno</i> <i>2424 Ventura Street, Fresno</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 51,000 USF</li><li>• State-owned Fifth Appellate District courthouse (2007)</li></ul>
Current Status:	A new courthouse was constructed in August 2007, replacing two former leased facilities. This facility adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.
Needs:	Required Space ..... 51,000 USF Current Space ..... 51,000 USF Net Need ..... 0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.

## 6. Sixth Appellate District – San Jose

Existing Facility:	<i>San Jose</i> <i>333 West Santa Clara Avenue, San Jose – 10th &amp; 11th Floors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 39,000 USF</li><li>• Commercial leased space in high-rise building.</li></ul>
Current Status:	The court has been located in this high-rise commercial building since 1988. A new state-owned court facility—to replace this leased facility—was proposed for funding in FY 2008–2009, but this project was not included in the January Governor’s Budget. However in November 2008, AOC staff completed a project to accommodate the court’s expansion into adjacent space in this facility.
Needs:	Required Space ..... 39,000 USF Current Space ..... 39,000 USF Net Need ..... 0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.

#### IV. Trial Court Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the trial courts is presented here in the context of a multiyear planning process with interim steps that have been directed by policy adopted by the Judicial Council. While some funding for court capital projects has been proposed by the Governor, this plan presents the funding requirements (in current dollars) for all proposed court capital improvement projects.

##### **A. Summary of Trial Court Capital Planning Process**

Since 1998, the AOC has been engaged in a process of planning for capital improvements to California's court facilities. This planning work has been undertaken in the context of the transition toward state responsibility for court facilities. The planning initiatives, beginning with the Task Force, have gradually moved from a statewide overview to county-level master planning and to project-specific planning efforts.

**1. Task Force on Court Facilities.** The capital planning process began with the passage of the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997, which transferred responsibility for funding trial court operations from the counties to the state and established the Task Force to identify facility needs and possible funding alternatives. Over two and a half years, the Task Force developed a set of findings and recommendations contained in its Final Report, dated October 1, 2001. The Task Force surveyed the superior court facilities to identify the functional and physical problems of each facility. Many of the Task Force's key findings are referred to in this document.

The Task Force projected space requirements based on correcting current deficiencies and meeting future growth needs. A broad estimate of the cost to meet these needs was then developed, including the extent to which the existing facilities could be reused. The options developed were painted with a very broad brush, did not consider changes to how the court might deliver services at various locations, and were based on limited involvement of the local courts or justice community.

**2. Facility Master Plans for 58 Trial Courts.** The AOC undertook the next step in the capital planning process in June 2001 with the initiation of a 2½-year effort to develop a facility master plan for each of the 58 trial courts in California. By December 2003, the AOC completed a facility master plan for each of the 58 courts. Each master plan was guided by a steering committee or project team composed of members of the local court, county administration, county justice partners, and the AOC. The planning horizon for the master plans is 20 years.

The master plans confirmed the Task Force findings related to physical and functional condition of each court facility, refined the caseload projection for each court, considered how best to provide court services to the public, developed a judgeship and staffing projection for each court location, and examined development options for how best to meet goals related to court service, operational efficiency, local public policy, and cost-effectiveness.

The facility requirements for the superior courts were based on several guidelines or guiding principles:

- A methodology developed by the AOC and adopted by the Judicial Council to project and standardize statewide judicial needs based on a set of judicial workload standards was applied to census-based population demographics and historical caseload data to estimate future caseload by type, at five-year planning intervals. In turn, the data was used to project the needs of the court as to future judgeships. Associated staffing requirements were extrapolated from the judgeship projections.
- Trial Court Facility Guidelines, developed by the Task Force and later adopted by the Judicial Council, were used as a basis for developing space requirements based on judgeship and staff projections. Application of these guidelines results in 8,500 to 10,000 USF per courtroom—the requisite increase to BGSF includes circulation and building structure as well, resulting in 11,900 to 14,000 BGSF when basement level sallyports and secure holding are included. Analysis of the 58 facility master plans confirmed the high side of the Task Force analysis, with the statewide average USF per courtroom calculated at 10,160 USF or 14,225 BGSF.
- Local superior court public service objectives, including how best to serve the public, were examined in each master plan. The distribution of court facilities and the types of cases that are heard at each location vary from county to county. The master plan process determined which court services could be expanded to more locations, or, conversely, which court facilities and services could be consolidated and how access could be best provided to court services in the county.

After space requirements were developed and existing building condition and capacity were confirmed by the master plan team, the team examined how best to meet the service delivery goals of the court. A master plan solution to the capital needs of each court is presented in each facility master plan, including the types and amounts of space required, the time frame in which construction or renovation projects should be initiated and completed, and the estimated cost of each project in 2002 dollars. Capital projects include building new court facilities, renovating existing court facilities, and expanding existing facilities.

**3. Prioritization of Trial Court Capital Projects Identified in Master Plans.** The third step in the capital planning process was to prioritize individual projects identified in the 58 master plans and then consolidate these projects into a statewide plan. The AOC developed a procedure (i.e., prioritization methodology [the methodology]) that was adopted by the Judicial Council in August 2003.<sup>8</sup> This methodology sought to prioritize these projects on an unbiased and consistent basis. The methodology evaluated 201 capital projects identified in the master plans to be initiated in the second quarter of 2010 or earlier. The resulting Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan, a first in the state of California, was approved by the Judicial Council for submission to the Department of Finance in February 2004.

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<sup>8</sup> The *Five-Year Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan: Prioritization Procedure and Forms* can be referenced as Appendix A of the *AB 1473 Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2006–2007*.

Beginning in 2005, the AOC, guided by the advising bodies of the Court Facilities Transitional Task Force and the Interim Court Facilities Panel (the panel), reevaluated the prioritization methodology. As a result, the methodology was simplified and adopted on August 25, 2006, by the Judicial Council. Through its application, a new list of trial court capital projects—the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan—was developed, presenting five project priority groups: Immediate, Critical, High, Medium, and Low. Due to the passage of SB 1407 (Perata), which was enacted on September 26, 2008, and authorizes \$5 billion in lease-revenue bonds for trial court facility construction, the methodology was further revised and adopted by the Judicial Council on October 24, 2008. The methodology and the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan is the framework for all trial court capital project funding requests.<sup>9</sup>

#### **4. Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan: Updated Budgets and Project Priority Groups.**

The most recently updated plan was adopted by the Judicial Council on August 27, 2010, and presents project costs in January 2010 dollars.

The update to the plan was performed due to the achievement of initial funding authorization for all 41 SB 1407 projects that resulted from the expedited approval process authorized in SB 12, Special Session (SBX2 12, Ch. 10, Statutes of 2009). This expedited process provided continuous appropriation authority for project acquisition and preliminary plans phases. Because all 41 projects were funded, they were removed from the plan, in addition to eight projects that were removed for various reasons, five projects that were combined into two, and one project that was added. The plan now contains a total of 102 capital projects, and its main features are described below, with complete detail provided in the Judicial Council Report in Appendix A.

In distinguishing between current needs and future growth, a Project Budget for Current Needs was developed for each individual project, in addition to a statewide growth budget that presents a pool of funds to provide new facility increments for the next 44 new judgeships.

A *Project Budget for Current Needs* is based on the number of current-need courtrooms, defined as the existing number of courtrooms or judicial position equivalents (JPEs) in the facility or facilities to be fully or partially replaced or renovated, plus and if applicable, the allocation of any SB 56 (Ch. 722, Statutes of 2007) judgeships funded in FY 2006–2007. A Project Budget for Current Needs—for either a *New* (construction) or an *Addition* project—is calculated by multiplying the number of current-need courtrooms by the average unescalated project cost per courtroom in January 2010 dollars from the corresponding range in the table shown below in Figure 3. Added to that budget would be a budget for a parking structure, where specified in the facility master plan. Examples of this calculation are presented below in Figure 3.

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<sup>9</sup> The latest Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan is contained in Appendix A of this five-year plan. The latest *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects* is contained in Appendix A of the *AB 1473 Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2010–2011*.

**Figure 3: Sample Project Budgets for Current Needs,  
New (Construction) and Addition Projects**

Project Name	Current Courtrooms or JPEs		Budget per Courtroom/JPEs		<i>Project Budget for Current Needs</i>
New North Courthouse	4	x	\$15 million	=	\$60 million
Addition to East Courthouse	1	x	\$23 million	=	\$23 million

<b><i>New Construction and Additions Project Budgets for Current Needs: Average Unescalated Project Cost Per Courtroom Ranges</i></b>	
1 Courtroom (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$23,000,000
2–5 Courtrooms (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$15,000,000
6–9 Courtrooms (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$13,000,000
10–20 Courtrooms (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$11,000,000
More than 20 Courtrooms (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$9,000,000

A Project Budget for Current Needs—for either a *Renovation* project or for projects that *Complete* unfinished space in an existing courthouse—is based on the master plan cost estimate escalated to January 2010 (unless the project is planned to only accommodate future growth), because a normalized multiplier for renovation projects cannot be reliably established. For all *Renovation and Addition* projects, blended Project Budgets for Current Needs were calculated based on the addition component and the renovation component, adjusting for growth as necessary.

The updated budget figures, for *Renovation* projects and those that *Complete* unfinished space in existing courthouses, were derived from the July 2002 master plan costs escalated to January 2010, based on the assumptions presented below in Table 5.

**Table 5: Cost Escalation Rates for *Renovation* Projects,  
July 2002 through December 2009<sup>10</sup>**

<b>Escalation Period</b>	<b>Escalation Rate</b>
July 2002 – December 2002	2%
January 2003 – December 2003	4%
January 2004 – December 2004	18%
January 2005 – December 2005	18%
January 2006 – December 2006	12%
January 2007 – December 2007	7.34%
January 2008 – December 2008	5%
January 2009 – December 2009	5%
Total	71.34%
<b>Total Escalation Compounded Over Escalation Period</b>	<b>94%</b>

These escalation rates are based on inflation and market forces that the California construction industry has continued to experience over the past few years. The escalation rate of 18 percent from January 2004 to December 2005 included a 20 percent factor for dramatic market swings over and above 15 percent escalation, due to (1) increased construction in school, hospital, and public sector buildings; (2) general scarcity of materials and labor; and (3) national and international market factors. Additionally, national market demands on the construction industry and resulting elevated costs could be attributed to the hurricane disasters of 2005.

The total cost of implementing the entire Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan will be higher than the total budget in January 2010 dollars, due to escalation to the midpoint of construction, as well as to regional variations in actual land acquisition costs and other project development costs.

Of the plan's 102 total trial court projects, 48 are new construction projects to replace obsolete existing court facilities, 34 are renovations to existing court facilities, and 20 are expansions of existing or future court facilities. The complete plan is provided in Appendix A.

Table 6 below presents a summary of the plan in Appendix A.

<sup>10</sup> Table 5 is based on information from the following sources: Western Council of Construction Consumers, *Engineering News-Record* articles and indices, Reed *Construction Forecast* (RS Means parent company), Construction Management Association of America, US Bank Economist, Western Region, County of Sacramento, actual bid results and conversations with other building owners, consultants, contractors, suppliers, and members of industry associations.

**Table 6: Summary of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan,  
Project Priority Groups and Budget  
(January 2010 Dollars)**

<b>Project Priority Group</b>	<b>Number of Projects</b>	<b>Total Current Need Budget (Billions in 2010 Dollars)</b>
Immediate Need	8	\$0.62
Critical Need	16	\$1.26
High Need	28	\$2.71
Medium Need	32	\$1.78
Low Need	18	\$0.77
<b>Total Number of Projects and Total Budget for Current Needs</b> (includes: Project and Parking Structure Budgets for Current Needs)	<b>102</b>	<b>\$7.14</b>
<b>Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships</b> (includes: Statewide Budgets for Court Facility Space and for Parking Structures for New Judgeships)		<b>\$0.62</b>
<b>Total Trial Court Capital- Outlay Plan Budget</b>		<b>\$7.76</b>



**5. Completed Project Feasibility Reports and Studies.** The AOC has completed 11 studies and 45 project feasibility reports. These studies and feasibility reports define project scopes and costs, explore project development options, and confirm site requirements for new construction, and are for projects that have been funded and no longer appear in the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan—with the exception of two studies for projects that are not funded.

The following 11 studies have been completed with the assistance of outside consultants:

<b>County</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Funding Status</b>
El Dorado	New Placerville Courthouse.....	May 5, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Fresno	Renovate B. F. Sisk Fresno Courthouse.....	March 2006	Initial Funding FY 2006–2007 (SB 1732)
Glenn	Renovation and Addition to Willows Historic Courthouse .....	November 4, 2009	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Imperial	New El Centro Family Courthouse .....	May 15, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Courthouse.....	April 2006	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Placer/Nevada	New Tahoe/Truckee Regional Courthouse.....	January 25, 2006	Not Recommended for Funding
Plumas/Sierra	New Portola/Loyalton Courthouse.....	June 2, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2006–2007 (SB 1732)
Orange	Addition to Laguna Niguel Courthouse .....	June 9, 2006	County Funding No Longer Available
San Diego	New Central San Diego Courthouse .....	December 15, 2005	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Santa Clara	New San Jose Family Resources Courthouse.....	March 9, 2009	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407 – Reverted; SBX2 12/SB1407)
Solano	Renovation to Fairfield Old Solano Courthouse.....	February 2008	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)

The following 45 project feasibility reports have been completed by AOC staff:

<b>County</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Funding Status</b>
Riverside	Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, Div. 2 (Riverside) .....	June 1, 2007	FY 2008–2009 Requested Funding
Alpine	New Markleeville Courthouse .....	February 19, 2010	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Butte	New North Butte County Courthouse .....	December 21, 2007	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)
Calaveras	New San Andreas Courthouse.....	September 8, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2007–2008 (SB 1732)
Contra Costa	New East Contra Costa Courthouse .....	April 10, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2006–2007 (SB 1732)
Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Courthouse.....	January 15, 2010	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Imperial	New El Centro Family Courthouse .....	July 1, 2008	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)
Inyo	New Independence Courthouse.....	September 3, 2009	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB 1407))
Kern	New Delano Courthouse .....	September 3, 2009	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB 1407)
Kern	New Mohave Courthouse.....	February 19, 2010	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Kings	New Hanford Courthouse.....	November 2, 2009	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Lake	New Lakeport Courthouse .....	July 1, 2008	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)
Lassen	New Susanville Courthouse .....	September 8, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2007–2008 (SB 1732)
Los Angeles	New Eastlake Juvenile Courthouse .....	April 5, 2010	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Los Angeles	New Glendale Courthouse .....	November 2, 2009	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Los Angeles	New Long Beach Courthouse .....	June 20, 2007	Initial Funding FY 2007–2008 (SB 1732)
Los Angeles	New Santa Clarita Courthouse .....	September 3, 2009	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB 1407)

Project feasibility reports completed (*continued*):

<b>County</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Funding Status</b>
Los Angeles	New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse ....	December 21, 2007	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)
Madera	New Madera Courthouse.....	September 8, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2007–2008 (SB 1732)
Mendocino	New Ukiah Courthouse .....	November 2, 2009	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Merced	New Los Banos Courthouse .....	September 3, 2009	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB 1407)
Mono	New Mammoth Lakes Courthouse.....	April 5, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2006–2007 (SB 1732)
Monterey	New South Monterey County Courthouse...	July 1, 2008	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)
Nevada	New Nevada City Courthouse .....	June 9, 2010	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Placer	New Tahoe Area Courthouse .....	June 7, 2010	Initial Funding FY 2010–2011 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Plumas	New Quincy Courthouse .....	February 19, 2010	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Riverside	New Hemet Courthouse .....	April 7, 2010	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Riverside	New Indio Juvenile and Family Courthouse .....	July 1, 2008	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)
Riverside	New Riverside Mid-County Region Courthouse .....	September 8, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2007–2008 (SB 1732)
Sacramento	New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse .....	July 1, 2008	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407 – Reverted; SBX2 12/SB1407)
San Benito	New Hollister Courthouse .....	September 8, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2007–2008 (SB 1732)
San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Courthouse .....	September 8, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2007–2008 (SB 1732)
San Joaquin	New Stockton Courthouse.....	September 8, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2007–2008 (SB 1732)

Project feasibility reports completed (*continued*):

<b>County</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Funding Status</b>
San Joaquin	Renovation and Addition to Juvenile Justice Center .....	June 7, 2010	Initial Funding FY 2010–2011 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Criminal Courthouse...	January 15, 2010	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Shasta	New Redding Courthouse.....	July 1, 2008	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)
Sierra	New Downieville Courthouse .....	February 19, 2010	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Siskiyou	New Yreka Courthouse .....	November 2, 2009	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse .....	July 1, 2008	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)
Stanislaus	New Modesto Courthouse .....	June 7, 2010	Initial Funding FY 2010–2011 (SBX2 12/SB1407)
Sutter	New Yuba City Courthouse.....	July 1, 2008	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)
Tehama	New Red Bluff Courthouse .....	December 20, 2007	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)
Tulare	New Porterville Courthouse .....	September 8, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2007–2008 (SB 1732)
Tuolumne	New Sonora Courthouse.....	September 3, 2009	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SBX2 12/SB 1407)
Yolo	New Woodland Courthouse.....	December 21, 2007	Initial Funding FY 2009–2010 (SB1407)

**6. FY 2010–2011 Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects Proposed for Funding.** As shown below in Table 7, the AOC requested funding authorization in FY 2010–2011 for a total of 23 trial court capital-outlay projects: construction-phase funding for seven SB 1732 projects and initial or subsequent-phase funding for 16 SB 1407 projects.<sup>11</sup>

**Table 7: Funding Requests for Court Capital Projects for FY 2010–2011**

<b>Project</b>	<b>\$ (in millions)</b>	<b>Phases*</b>	<b>Funding Source**</b>
Alameda, New East County Courthouse .....	\$ 50.000	C	ICNA
Butte, New North Butte County Courthouse .....	-2.986	A and P	ICNA
Calaveras, New San Andreas Courthouse .....	40.429	C	PBCF (SCFCF)
Imperial, New El Centro Family Courthouse .....	2.717	P	ICNA
Lake, New Lakeport Courthouse .....	2.830	P	ICNA
Los Angeles, New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse .....	4.668	P	ICNA
Madera, New Madera Courthouse .....	88.248	C	PBCF (SCFCF)
Monterey, New South Monterey County Courthouse .....	2.288	P	ICNA
Placer, New Tahoe Area Courthouse.....	9.578	A and P	ICNA
Riverside, New Indio Family and Juvenile Courthouse .....	2.834	P	ICNA
Riverside, New Riverside Mid-County Region Courthouse.....	54.546	C	PBCF (SCFCF)
San Benito, New Hollister Courthouse.....	33.508	C	PBCF (SCFCF)
San Bernardino, New San Bernardino Courthouse.....	304.682	C	PBCF (SCFCF)
San Joaquin, New Stockton Courthouse.....	243.266	C	PBCF (SCFCF)
San Joaquin, Renovation and Addition to Juvenile Justice Center .....	0.244	P	ICNA
Shasta, New Redding Courthouse .....	7.269	A and P	ICNA
Solano, Renovation to Fairfield Old Solano Courthouse.....	23.679	W and C	ICNA/ PBCF (ICNA)
Sonoma, New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse .....	2.509	A and P	ICNA
Stanislaus, New Modesto Courthouse .....	26.725	A and P	ICNA
Sutter, New Yuba City Courthouse .....	3.543	P	ICNA
Tehama, New Red Bluff Courthouse.....	-5.392	A and P	ICNA
Tulare, New Porterville Courthouse .....	81.055	C	PBCF (SCFCF)
Yolo, New Woodland Courthouse.....	8.371	A and P	ICNA
<b>Trial Court Capital Projects Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 984.611</b>		

\* A = Land acquisition P = Preliminary plans W = Working drawings C = Construction

\*\* ICNA = Immediate and Critical Needs Account (SB 1407 (Perata))

\*\* PBCF (ICNA) = Public Building Construction Fund (to be repaid from the ICNA)

\*\* PBCF (SCFCF) = Public Building Construction Fund (to be repaid from the SCFCF) (SB 1732 (Escutia))

<sup>11</sup> For the Butte and Tehama projects, a net reduction was requested to their A-phase budgets—due to reduced land values and associated soft costs—which is why their figures above are expressed in negative values.

## **B. Judicial Projections as a Basis for Planning**

The number of judicial position equivalents (JPEs)<sup>12</sup> determines the number of courtrooms required to service each superior court in each county and is therefore a key consideration in confirming each project's size and budget. As part of the effort to examine the size and costs of proposed trial court capital-outlay projects, the AOC studied JPEs projections from the 2002/2003 facility master plans and compared them to updated JPEs projections. Projections are based on a combination of population and workload drivers.

Figure 4 below contains the actual, historical collective statewide JPEs—which have been assigned to trial courts throughout all 58 counties—ranging from 1,275 JPEs in FY 1980–1981 to 2,120 JPEs in FY 2005–2006. This figure also presents three different sets of future projections. The highest projections—the Facility Master Plan projections—are from the facility master plans developed for each of the 58 counties. The projections range from 2,556 JPEs in FY 2007–2008 to 3,260 JPEs in FY 2022–2023. These projections have been adjusted to reflect the current need for judges and have resulted in the middle and lowest projections as shown. These two alternative ways to adjust the Facility Master Plan projections were presented to the Judicial Council at an issues meeting in February 2006 and have been a basis for court facility planning since that time.

The middle projections—the Full-JPEs Need projections—are based on current, actual JPEs plus the full current need for 361 new judgeships identified by an update to the California Judicial Needs Assessment Project and adopted by the Judicial Council in February 2007. This report and current need for additional judgeships is described below in section C.2. The projections range from 2,481 JPEs in FY 2008–2009 to 3,365 JPEs in FY 2028–2029.

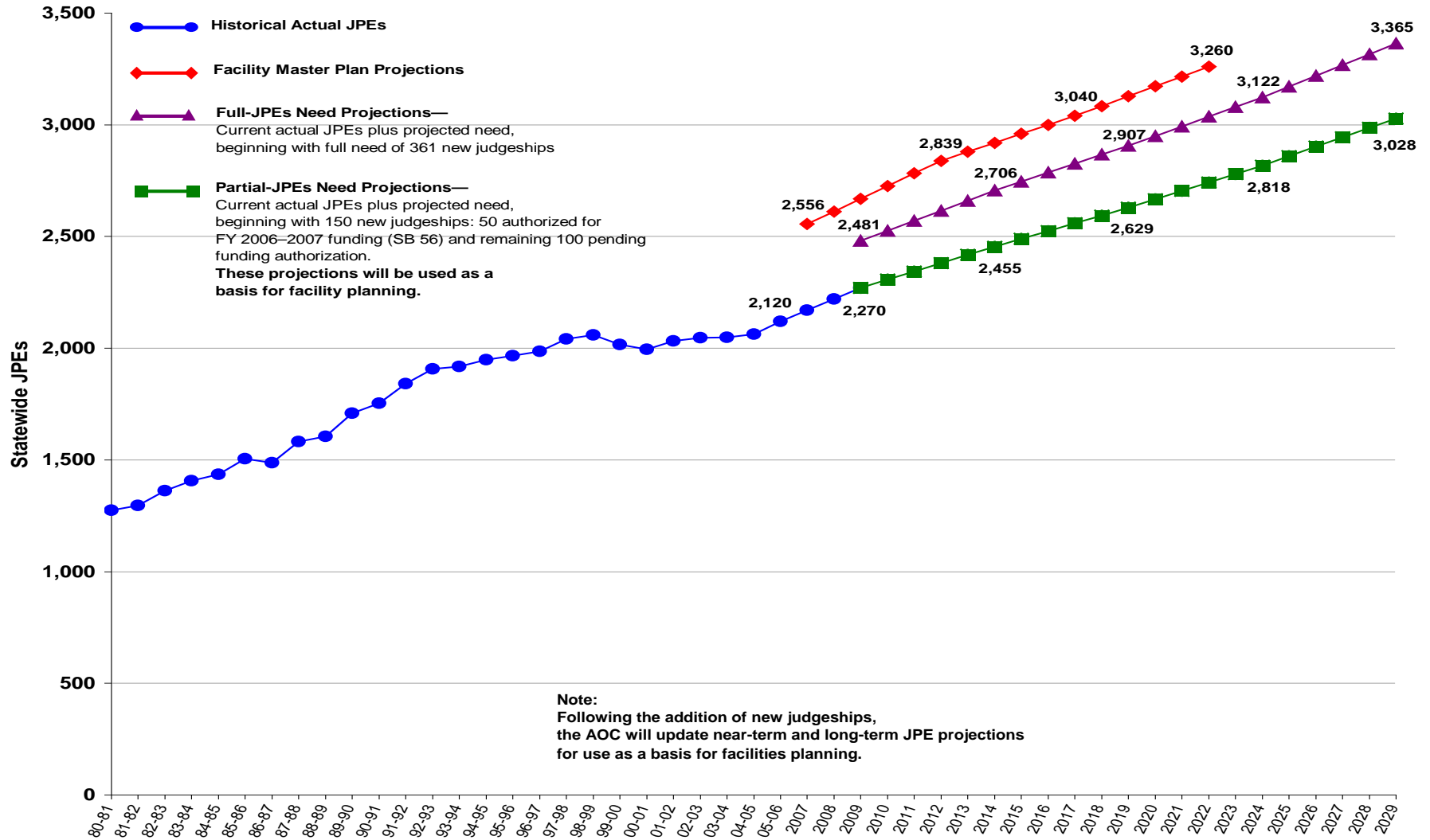
The lowest projections—the Partial-JPEs Need projections—are based on current, actual JPEs; however, growth in this case is based on adding the next 100 of the 361 most critically-needed new judgeships that are still to be funded. The projections range from 2,270 JPEs in FY 2008–2009 to 3,028 JPEs in FY 2028–2029. Both the Full and the Partial-JPEs Need projections are equal to the total sum of all 58 county-level projections that incorporate county-specific rates of growth.

Although the Full-JPEs-Need projections represent closing the gap between current JPEs and current needs, the Partial-JPEs Need projections will be used as a basis for updating the size and budget of capital projects, due to the historical delays in securing needed judgeships. As needed, the AOC will update the near-term and long-term JPEs projections, based on an evaluation of several factors including actual case filings and dispositions and the current approved number of judgeships.

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<sup>12</sup> JPEs reflect authorized judicial positions adjusted for vacancies, assistance rendered by a court to other courts, and assistance received by a court from assigned judges, temporary judges, commissioners, and referees.

**Figure 4: Statewide Partial-JPEs Need Projections for Use as a Basis for Facility Planning**



## C. Drivers of Need

Several drivers of need underlie the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan. These are described below.

**1. Lack of Security, Severe Overcrowding, and Poor Physical Conditions.** The conditions of California's court facilities are both the primary driver of need for capital improvement and the basis for this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan. These conditions include poor security; a significant shortfall in space; poor functional conditions, including those that result in unsafe facilities; and inadequate physical conditions. The Task Force Final Report provides compelling information about the need for improving existing court space and providing additional space for California's trial courts, as listed below.

- a. A significant number of court facilities and courtrooms are not secure. Movement of in-custody defendants through public areas of court facilities presents a real risk to public safety, given that more than two million in-custody defendants are walked through California's courthouses each year.

Over half of all buildings were rated by the Task Force as either marginal or deficient for judicial/staff circulation, secure circulation, and building security. As many as 15 percent of all courtrooms have deficient in-custody defendant holding or access areas. The types of security problems identified by the Task Force include the following:

- *No entrance screening for weapons.* Many courts, particularly those located in historic or small buildings, do not have the physical capacity to accommodate the magnetometer, x-ray machine, and staff required to operate a weapons screening station. Other court facilities have multiple entrances, making it difficult to implement weapons screening stations at a reasonable cost.
- *Lack of holding cells.* Many court facilities do not have on-site holding cells for in-custody defendants transferred from the jail for court appearances. As a result, some courts must hold in-custody defendants in rooms not designed for in-custody holding, monitored by several security staff. In other courts, in-custody defendants are brought to the court facility in small groups and held in the courtroom or hallway while being monitored by deputy sheriffs.
- *Lack of hallway space and waiting areas.* Many courts do not have sufficient hallway and waiting areas to allow for reasonable separation between defendants, victims, jurors, and the public. As a result, court security staff is needed to keep order in public areas outside the courtroom.
- *Unsafe circulation areas.* Many court facilities do not have adequate separate circulation areas for moving inmates, judges, and staff. Lack of separate, secure circulation results in security staff using unsafe paths to transport in-custody inmates. The internal circulation patterns for a court facility in which in-custody cases are heard should include three separate and distinct zones for public, private, and secured circulation. The public circulation zone provides access to each public area of the building. The private circulation zone provides limited-access corridors between specific functions to court staff, judicial officers, escorted jurors, and security personnel. The secured circulation



zone for in-custody defendants should be completely separate from the public and staff circulation zones, providing access between the secured in-custody entrance (sally port), central holding and intake areas, attorney interview rooms, courtroom holding areas, and courtrooms. In a secure courthouse, the courtroom is the only place where in-custody defendants, the public, judges, and court staff would interact.

- b. 23 court facilities are in temporary buildings or trailers, and 25 percent lack space to assemble jurors.<sup>13</sup> These facilities are in extremely poor condition, lack any type of security, are functionally insufficient to support court operations, and are sometimes inaccessible.
- c. California's court facilities are not fully accessible, and many buildings do not fully meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

More than half of all court facilities require moderate renovation or replacement of ADA features, and one-third require major renovation or replacement of such features. These conditions lead to reduced access to the courts for many Californians.

- d. Many court facilities need substantial seismic improvements.

While the Task Force made preliminary findings on the need for seismic improvements, the findings were generic and based only on structure type and age. In 2003, the AOC prepared more thorough seismic safety assessments of court buildings under the Trial Court Facilities Act, section 70327. About half of the court facilities statewide were exempted from evaluation.<sup>14</sup> Of the 225 court buildings assessed, 162 have been assigned unacceptable seismic safety ratings, as defined by the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002. These unacceptable buildings contain about 65 percent of all court space in the state.

- e. The infrastructure systems of many buildings are not up to modern health and life safety requirements.

Major improvements are needed in fire protection, HVAC, life safety, plumbing, electrical, and communications systems. The systems deficiencies adversely affect both the safety of staff and public and the efficiency of court operations.

- f. California's courts are aging.

Over 70 percent of the court area statewide is housed in buildings that are more than 20 years old. Approximately 24 percent of the court area statewide is in buildings more than 40 years old. The age of buildings and of their major systems is a fundamental reason for the need for substantial renovation of the state's court facilities.

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<sup>13</sup> *Final Report of the Task Force on Court Facilities*, Oct. 1, 2001.

<sup>14</sup> The Trial Court Facilities Act requires seismic assessment as part of the transfer process but exempts certain buildings and allows other discretionary exemptions. The AOC did not evaluate relatively new or recently upgraded buildings; leased, abandoned, modular, or storage facilities; some facilities used only part-time as courts; or facilities whose area was both less than 10,000 square feet and a minimal portion of the total building area.

- g. Space shortfalls in court facilities for most counties range from 40 to 65 percent of required space if all space were reused, based on application of the Trial Court Facilities Guidelines. Staff areas are crowded, and many administrative and support spaces are inadequately sized. Many courtrooms are undersized.

Three-fifths of all of California's courtrooms (i.e., more than 2,100 courtrooms in total) are smaller than the minimum Task Force guideline area of 1,500 usable square feet.<sup>15</sup> One-third of all courtrooms are less than 1,200 usable square feet in area. Undersized courtrooms result in unsafe conditions, due to crowding in the well areas; inadequate waiting room for litigants, victims, and witnesses; inadequate jury boxes; and lack of accessibility for disabled persons.

The Task Force found significant area shortfalls in court administration, trial court support, in-custody holding/access, court security, family court services, and jury assembly areas. Crowding and unmet demand for space affect the courts' ability to serve the public. Crowding is a logical consequence of additional judicial officers, assigned judges, commissioners, hearing officers, and court staff employed to meet the workload of California's courts.

**2. Current Need for Additional Judges.** A secondary, but still important, underlying driver of need for major capital investment in the California trial court system is the need for space to accommodate additional judgeships currently required to adequately serve the public.

Each new judgeship requires approximately 10,000 USF or approximately 14,000 BGSF to provide adequate space for a courtroom and associated support space for both staff and courtroom functions, such as jury facilities, public meeting space, clerk and filing counters, and in-custody holding. If California does not prepare to provide space for new judges in consolidated, state-owned facilities, but rather leases and converts commercial office space into court facilities, the state's court facilities will be even more scattered and disparate. In addition, leasing space for court facilities is relatively expensive, due to requirements for secure circulation and holding cells.

A 2004 report to the California Judicial Council, *Update of Judicial Needs Study*—following up on the California Judicial Needs Assessment Project of 2001—identified a statewide need for 355 new judgeships in California's trial courts. The 2001 study was conducted by the National Center for State Courts, the nation's leader in state court research, consulting, and education. The study involved a two-month analysis of 337 judicial officers to determine the amounts of time required for case processing. Although the project identified a need for approximately 355 judgeships, the Judicial Council approved a request for only the most critically needed 150 judgeships over the next three years, in consideration of the state's ongoing fiscal crisis. The first 50 of these 150 new judgeships were approved for one month of funding in FY 2006–2007.

In February 2007, the council approved an update to the California Judicial Needs Assessment, including an allocation of the next 100 proposed new judgeships. The total statewide need for

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<sup>15</sup> More than three-fifths of all of California's courtrooms are smaller than the California Trial Court Facilities Standards' minimum courtroom size of 1,600 usable square feet, which was adopted by the Judicial Council in April 2006 and amended in March 2010.

new judgeships became adjusted from 355 to 361. The council, being required to report to the legislature and the Governor on the need for new trial court judgeships on or before November 1st of every even-numbered year, adopted another update in October 2008. This update further adjusted the total statewide need from 361 to 327, taking into account a slight increase in assessed judicial need less 50 authorized and funded judicial positions through the passage of SB 56 (Dunn) and 50 newly authorized judicial positions through the passage of AB 159 (Ch. 722, Statutes of 2007). At that time, the council also memorialized a list of the last 50 of the 150 most-critically-needed new judgeships still requiring legislative authorization for future facilities planning purposes and adopted a priority ranking for requesting future funding authorization for 100 new judgeships beyond them. Over the next 10 years, additional judgeships will be required to adequately serve the public.

Although 327 now represents the current statewide need for new judgeships, the Judicial Council recognizes statewide budget constraints and has requested only the next 100 new judgeships for funding authorization: 50 AB 159 and another 50 identified but still to be attached to legislation. As described above in section IV.B. and as delineated in Figure 4, the Partial-JPEs Need projections will be used as a basis for facilities planning, in updating the size and budgets of trial court capital projects.

**3. Consolidation of Facilities.** In addition to facility condition and the need for new judgeships, the Task Force and facility master plans identified opportunities to consolidate facilities to improve service to the public, avoid duplication of services, and improve efficient delivery of court services in the state. Opportunities for consolidation result from several conditions. Prior to the completion of the trial court facility transfer process in December 2009, some counties had historically lacked funds or the political will to provide consolidated facilities to meet additional court space requirements. Moreover and rather than expand or replace existing court facilities, some counties had leased commercial office space or acquired temporary modular buildings that were not always physically connected to existing court facilities. Opportunities for consolidation of court facilities resulted from trial court unification, and some courts that still operate several former municipal court facilities have recognized there are various service delivery and operational benefits to consolidating a number of small facilities into one larger facility.

When the 53 active trial court capital projects funded by the state General Fund, SB 1732, and SB 1407 are completed, approximately 125 facilities will be consolidated into 53 new, renovated, or expanded courthouses.

**4. Improved Access to the Courts.** Expanding access to justice is a goal of the Judicial Council and is one of four criteria used to establish relative priority among trial court capital-outlay projects. The facility master plans completed in 2002/2003 identified a number of areas in the state where access to justice could be increased by construction of a new court facility or expansion of an existing court facility. When the proposed capital projects are completed, access to court services will be improved for many Californians.

#### **D. Inventory of Trial Court Space**

The key findings from the Task Force's inventory and evaluation process characterize the existing state of trial court facilities. Most of California's trial court facilities are housed in mixed-use buildings, and the courts and court-related agencies (such as public defender, district attorney, and probation) are the dominant uses in such buildings. The Task Force reported a 2001 inventory in California of 451 facilities, including over 2,100 courtrooms and 10 million USF. As of December 2009 and resulting from the completion of the trial court facility transfer process, the inventory now totals over 500 trial court facilities. Moreover, the building area under Judicial Council responsibility and AOC management has increased to approximately 19 million USF, as well as responsibility for more than 2,100 courtrooms.

The Task Force found the following functional and physical problems with California's trial court facilities:

- Only 45 percent of all usable area of courts is located in buildings rated functionally and physically adequate, while 22 percent is located in buildings that have serious functional problems.
- Approximately 21 percent of all courtrooms were rated deficient for their current use, principally due to deficient holding, security, or in-custody access.
- Security-related deficiencies strongly affect the ability of courts to ensure the safety of court participants and the public. In many court facilities, the lack of adequate in-custody defendant holding and secure circulation requires sheriff personnel to move shackled defendants through public hallways, which is a labor-intensive and therefore costly practice.

#### **E. Unmet Trial Court Facilities Needs**

Additional space is required to meet current needs and space requirements for new judgeships. The unmet need for space in California's trial courts is presented below in Table 8. Space requirements assume that 10,000 USF or approximately 14,000 BGSF is required for each new judgeship, although some new judgeships have been accommodated in existing court space, within new modular buildings, or within new leased space. Given the limited fiscal resources of the state, space required for new judgeships is presented as a range.

**Table 8: Unmet Trial Court Facility Needs**

	USF (in millions)	Assumptions
Total Current Space Needs	15.00	Task Force Final Report
<i>Plus</i> Space Required for Current Need for Additional Judges	1.00 to 3.27	100 to 327 judges at 10,000 USF per courtroom <sup>16</sup>
<i>Less</i> Total Current Space Owned	12.0	AOC Owned Property Portfolio
<b>Total Unmet Facility Needs</b>	<b>4.00 to 6.27 USF</b>	
	<b><u>(5.60 to 8.78 BGSF)</u></b>	

**F. Alternative Approaches to Meeting Unmet Trial Court Facilities Needs**

Starting with the planning analysis completed by the Task Force for each of the 58 courts, the facility master plans examined several factors in developing a capital-outlay plan for each county. Each facility master plan considered how best to provide court services to the county, in the context of the recent consolidation of the superior and municipal courts, local demographic trends, court operational goals, the constraints and opportunities of the existing court facilities, and the California Trial Court Facilities Standards adopted by the Judicial Council. Service goals resulted in consolidating courts to increase operational efficiency or expanding court services in underserved parts of counties. Each master plan solution consequently determines how best to meet the unmet trial court facility needs for each of the 58 trial courts in California.

**G. Facilities to Meet Trial Court Unmet Needs and Proposed Trial Court Five-Year Infrastructure Plan**

The proposed Five-Year Trial Court Infrastructure Plan for the trial courts is based on the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, presented in full in Appendix A. This plan—which has been escalated to January 2010 dollars to show its total budget in current dollars—presents the list of 102 new construction, renovation, and expansion capital-outlay projects for which funding has not yet been identified.

Table 9 below presents only the estimated annual funding requirements for the SB 1407-funded program. Initial funding for the first 15 SB 1407 projects was authorized in the FY 2009–2010 Budget Act, enacted in July 2009, and the remaining 26 projects were authorized between November 2009 and July 2010 through a continuous appropriation process specified by SB 12, Special Session (SBX2 12, Ch. 10, Statutes of 2009). Funding for the additional 102 projects is most likely to be secured after FY 2014–2015, and therefore, this table does not present a funding plan for these projects.

For the SB 1407 program, Table 9 below presents the FY 2009–2010 funding requirement, based on actual, authorized expenditures for initial project phases. The total funding requirements for

<sup>16</sup> This range is from the 100 new judgeships currently sought for funding (50 in AB 159 and 50 confirmed by the Judicial Council but still requiring legislative authorization) to the total overall need of 327, which was derived as a result of the latest update to the Judicial Workload Assessment adopted by the council on October 24, 2008.

fiscal years 2010–2011 through 2013–2014 represent the amount of funding estimated for authorization, based on project schedules and funding requirements.

**Table 9: Estimated Annual Funding Requirements to Implement the SB 1407 Program**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Annual Funding (Billions)</b>
2009–2010.....	\$ 0.119
2010–2011.....	0.291
2011–2012.....	1.129
2012–2013.....	1.620
2013–2014.....	1.508
<b>Total Funding Need.....</b>	<b>\$ 4.667</b>

## **H. Consequences of Not Addressing Identified Needs**

California’s court buildings will only continue to deteriorate if facilities problems are not addressed. If improvements are delayed, their scope and cost to correct will increase dramatically, and, as the state population continues to grow, both the public and the justice system will suffer from increasingly overtaxed, unsafe, and inefficient court buildings. Major funding is needed to permit the judicial branch to move quickly to correct these significant problems, thus supporting both the branch’s role as a national leader in innovative court programming and its commitment to equal access for all Californians.

Several specific consequences could result if the unmet facility needs of California’s Trial Courts are not addressed.

**1. In-Custody Movement Costs Remain High.** Given that over half of all court buildings were rated by the Task Force as either marginal or deficient for judicial/staff circulation, secure circulation, and building security, the court system will continue to bear the cost of sheriff personnel directly escorting in-custody defendants in and throughout court facilities, unless these conditions are corrected. Every court facility that does not have secure circulation from the holding cell area (if one exists) to a courtroom requires sworn deputies to escort in-custody defendants through public and staff/judicial corridors.

In a modern court facility, in-custody defendants are transported throughout a building using elevators and hallways devoted to secure movement, which reduces the number of sheriff personnel required for supervised in-custody movement. Given the fact that more than two million in-custody defendants are walked through California’s court facilities each year, the lack of secure circulation in criminal court facilities is a major budgetary issue and a functional problem throughout the state. With updated facilities that address these issues, many courts would be able to redeploy existing security staff more efficiently and potentially operate at a lower cost.

**2. Unsafe Conditions Persist.** Given the lack of secure circulation and other life safety conditions at many California court facilities, unsafe conditions will persist unless the trial court capital outlay plan is implemented. These conditions include the lack of fire alarm systems, the lack of safe emergency egress paths, the lack of secure circulation (described above), and the lack of seismically sound building structures.

**3. Facilities Continue to Deteriorate.** California's courts are aging, and continued lack of investment in its court facilities will lead to continued deterioration of buildings, including roofs, mechanical and electrical systems, and other basic building components.

**4. Scattered and Unconsolidated Facilities Must Be Maintained.** Implementing this plan will result in consolidation of former municipal courts into full-service superior courts. Maintaining small leased court facilities and temporary modular buildings hinders courts' abilities to provide accessible and efficient service to the public. Consolidation of criminal functions also results in operational savings for the broader criminal justice system of district attorneys, sheriffs, correctional institutions, and public defenders. The consolidation of criminal court functions is the result of some 45 court projects.

**5. Space for New Judges Will Not Be Provided in Consolidated Facilities and Access to Court Services Will Continue to Be Limited.** Implementing this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan will provide space for some new judges in consolidated facilities. California is a growing state, and additional judges are required to provide proper service to its residents. If California does not prepare to provide space for new judges in consolidated, state-owned facilities, but rather leases and converts commercial office space into court facilities, the state's court facilities will become even more scattered and disparate. In addition, leasing space for court facilities is relatively expensive because of the requirements for secure circulation and holding cells.

## **I. Reconciliation to Previous Plan**

The primary differences between the Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2010–2011 submitted to DOF on August 6, 2009, and this version are the revisions made to the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan. In August 2010, the Judicial Council adopted the following changes to the plan: the achievement of initial funding authorization for all 41 SB 1407 projects and their removal from the plan, the removal of eight projects for various reasons, the combining of five projects into two, and the addition of one project. Consequently, the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan now presents 102 projects, rather than the 153 listed in Table 6 of the previous five-year plan. All 102 projects are without an identified funding source. The full version of this plan—shown in January 2010 dollars and adopted by the Judicial Council in August 2010—is presented in Appendix A, along with the Judicial Council report that describes in detail each of the changes to the plan. The plan's current total budget of \$7.8 billion (in January 2010 dollars) is also shown in Table 6.

Additional technical revisions have been made to the previous five-year plan, in order to update it to reflect FY 2011–2012 needs and to prepare it for submission to DOF in September 2010. These revisions include updates to each of the tables, to Figure 3, and to the list of project feasibility reports and studies.

## V. Administrative Office of the Courts

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for FY 2009–2010 included a request for limited funding for the AOC to improve the following in the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building in San Francisco: construction of new conference rooms, meeting rooms, and associated support space on the second floor, the reconfiguration of the remaining non-AOC-occupied portion of the eighth floor, and the reconfiguration of the entire ninth floor. A proposal for this work was submitted as a BCP but was denied funding in FY 2009–2010.

### A. Purpose of the AOC

The AOC was established in 1960 as the staff agency for the Judicial Council of California, which oversees the administration of the state judicial system. Historically, the AOC was a specialized administrative agency operating in a highly centralized management environment. It was primarily responsible for the Judicial Council rule-making process and the direct management of administrative support for appellate courts in such areas as personnel, budget, and technology systems support. That role has evolved significantly over the course of the last decade as California's judicial system has undergone changes in response to increasing public expectations as well as evolving statutory requirements. These major changes have considerably altered the AOC's responsibilities to the Judicial Council, the courts, and the public, resulting in a transformation in organization, in function, and in the means of providing services.

Today, an AOC staff of more than 1,000 is required to provide services to over 20,000 judicial officers and branch employees of the trial and appellate courts in 65 courts at more than 500 locations. AOC staff work in collaboration with 18 Judicial Council advisory committees and 10 task forces, with more than 600 representatives from the courts, the State Bar, and the public, addressing important issues facing the judicial system.

The AOC is organized into the divisions described below:

- *Appellate and Trial Court Judicial Services Division*  
The Appellate and Trial Court Judicial Services staff works to secure and maintain adequate resources for the trial and appellate courts by providing judicial assignment, appointed counsel, case coordination, and case management services.
- *Center for Families, Children & the Courts (CFCC)*  
CFCC works to improve the quality of justice for—as well as services to meet the diverse needs of—families, youth, children, and self-represented litigants in the California courts.
- *Education Division/Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER)*  
The Education Division/CJER serves as the council's education resource for the judicial branch, offering comprehensive educational curricula for judges, court staff members, and AOC staff members.
- *Executive Office Programs Division*  
The Executive Office Programs Division performs a variety of logistical, analytical, and management services for the Judicial Council, the AOC, and the courts related to



planning, research, communications, jury service, grant administration, promoting innovative and effective court programs statewide, and staff support for the council and key internal and advisory committees.

- *Finance Division*

The Finance Division provides an integrated program of budget planning, asset management, accounting, procurement, and contract management for the judicial branch and the trial courts.

- *Human Resources Division*

The Human Resources Division provides a range of human resources services for the judicial branch, as well as support to the trial courts, in the areas of recruitment, classification, and compensation; pay and benefits administration; labor and employee relations; integrated disability management; personnel policy development; and human resources information systems.

- *Information Services Division*

The Information Services Division coordinates court technology statewide, and supports coordination throughout the judicial branch; manages centralized statewide technology projects; and optimizes the scope and accessibility of accurate statewide judicial information.

- *Office of Court Construction and Management (OCCM)*

The Office of Court Construction and Management enhances the administration of justice by providing responsible and efficient management of California's court facilities, and promotes equal access to justice by providing leadership in the design, construction, and renovation of California courthouses.

- *Office of the General Counsel*

The Office of the General Counsel provides high-quality, timely, and ethical legal advice and services to the Chief Justice, the Judicial Council and its committees and task forces, the AOC, and the courts. The office has two major functions: (1) house counsel and (2) "rules and projects"—development of rules of court and legal forms.

- *Office of Governmental Affairs*

The Office of Governmental Affairs in Sacramento promotes and maintains positive relations with the legislative and executive branches and advocates for the council on legislative and budget matters.

- *Regional Offices*

Three regional offices facilitate services and improve communication between the AOC at the state level and the courts at the local level. The primary focus is on operations, especially in the areas of technology, finance, legal matters, and human resources.

- Southern Region is served from the Burbank office.
- Northern/Central Region is served from the Sacramento office.
- Bay Area/Northern Coastal Region is served from the San Francisco office.

The AOC has also opened field offices—both in commercial leased space and in existing court facilities—to house Facilities Management Unit staff of the Office of Court Construction and Management, who serve the courts within the three regions.

- *Trial Court Administrative Services Division*

The Trial Court Administrative Services Division manages a statewide technology initiative known as the Phoenix Program, which provides transition assistance to the courts moving from county stewardship to the judicial branch's financial and human resources systems as a result of state legislation.

## **B. Summary, Inventory, and Evaluation of Existing AOC Facilities**

The AOC is adequately housed in its present facilities. As noted above, the AOC submitted a COBCP in FY 2009–2010, to request approval for the expansion of the Judicial Council Conference Center (JCCC) into the 2nd floor of the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building (19,000 USF). This project was to provide new conference rooms, meeting rooms, and associated support space. In addition, a Budget Change Proposal was submitted to reconfigure the remaining non-AOC-occupied portion of the 8th floor (i.e., 9,000 USF) and the entire 9th floor (i.e., 52,000 USF) for AOC use. The proposal also included a transfer of approximately 7,200 square feet to the Supreme Court on the 6th floor. Funding in FY 2009–2010 was denied for both requests.

Details of each of the AOC facilities are provided below.

## 1. Administrative Office of the Courts – Bay Area/Northern Coastal Region

The Bay Area/Northern Coastal Region is served by AOC staff located in the state-owned Hiram Johnson state office building in San Francisco, commercial lease space in Santa Rosa, and existing court facilities throughout the region.

Existing Facility:	<i>AOC Headquarters – San Francisco</i> <i>455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco – 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, &amp; 8th Floors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 219,070 USF</li><li>• State-owned Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building (1999)</li><li>• Staff in San Francisco – 682 authorized full-time equivalents (FTEs). This office includes the Bay Area/Northern Coastal Regional Office.</li></ul>		
Current Status:	Space is adequate.		
Needs:	Required Space .....	219,070	USF
	Current Space .....	219,070	USF
	Net Need .....	0	USF
Proposal:	No additional space is required at this time.		

Existing Facility:	<i>AOC Office of Court Construction &amp; Management, Facility Management Unit (OCCM, FMU) Field Office – District 31 (Sonoma County)</i> <i>2880 Cleveland Ave., Suite 7, Santa Rosa</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 658 USF</li><li>• Commercial lease space</li><li>• Staff – 1</li></ul>		
Current Status:	The AOC's Office of Court Construction and Management began to lease space on June 1, 2009 for its regional FMU staff servicing the Superior Court of Sonoma County.		
Needs:	Required Space .....	658	USF
	Current Space .....	658	USF
	Net Current Need .....	0	USF
Proposal:	No additional space is required at this time.		

## 1. Administrative Office of the Courts – Northern/Central Region

The Northern/Central Region is served by AOC staff located in commercial lease space in Sacramento and in Redding and in existing court facilities throughout the region.

Existing Facility:	<i>Office of Governmental Affairs</i> <i>770 L Street, Suite 700, Sacramento – 7th Floor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 8,313 USF</li><li>• Commercial lease space in high-rise building</li><li>• Staff – 13 authorized FTEs</li></ul>		
Current Status:	The Office of Governmental Affairs is the Judicial Council’s liaison to the executive and legislative branches and is necessarily located near the state capitol. It has occupied this space since November 1999.		
Needs:	Required Space .....	8,313	USF
	Current Space .....	8,313	USF
	Net Current Need .....	0	USF
Proposal:	No additional space is required at this time.		

Existing Facility:	<i>Northern/Central Regional Office – Sacramento</i> <i>2850 Gateway Oaks Drive, Sacramento – 3rd &amp; 4th Floors</i> <i>2860 Gateway Oaks Drive, Sacramento – 4th Floor</i> <i>2880 Gateway Oaks Drive, Sacramento – 1st Floor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 72,347 USF</li><li>• Commercial lease space</li><li>• Staff – 225 authorized FTEs</li></ul>		
Current Status:	Space is adequate.		
Needs:	Required Space .....	72,347	USF
	Current Space .....	72,347	USF
	Net Current Need .....	0	USF
Proposal:	The facility adequately meets the needs of the agency.		

**1. Administrative Office of the Courts – Northern/Central Region, *continued***

Existing Facility:	<i>AOC OCCM, FMU Field Office – District 10 (Shasta County) 2400 Washington Avenue, Suite 300, Redding</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 670 USF</li><li>• Commercial lease space</li><li>• Staff – 3</li></ul>	
Current Status:	The AOC's Office of Court Construction and Management began to lease space on July 1, 2008 for its regional FMU staff servicing the Superior Court of Shasta County.	
Needs:	Required Space .....	670 USF
	Current Space .....	670 USF
	Net Current Need .....	0 USF
Proposal:	No additional space is required at this time.	

## 1. Administrative Office of the Courts – Southern Region

The Southern Region is served by AOC staff located in commercial lease space in Burbank, Redlands, Bakersfield, Santa Maria, San Dimas, and San Diego and in existing court facilities throughout the region.

Existing Facility:	<i>Southern Regional Office – Burbank</i> <i>2255 North Ontario Street, Burbank – 1st &amp; 2nd Floors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 37,347 USF</li><li>• Commercial lease space</li><li>• Staff – 76 authorized FTEs</li></ul>		
Current Status:	Space is adequate.		
Needs:	Required Space .....	37,347	USF
	Current Space .....	37,347	USF
	Net Current Need .....	0	USF
Proposal:	The facility adequately meets the needs of the agency.		

Existing Facility:	<i>AOC OCCM, FMU Field Office – District 20 (San Bernardino County)</i> <i>1776 Park Avenue, Suite 136, Redlands</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 896 USF</li><li>• Commercial lease space</li><li>• Staff – 2</li></ul>		
Current Status:	The AOC's Office of Court Construction and Management began to lease space on December 17, 2008 for its regional FMU staff servicing the Superior Court of San Bernardino County.		
Needs:	Required Space .....	896	USF
	Current Space .....	896	USF
	Net Current Need .....	0	USF
Proposal:	No additional space is required at this time.		

**1. Administrative Office of the Courts – Southern Region, *continued***

Existing Facility:	<i>AOC OCCM, FMU Field Office – District 21 (Kern County)</i> <i>930 Truxtun Avenue, 1st floor, Bakersfield</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 250 USF</li><li>• Commercial lease space</li><li>• Staff – 1</li></ul>	
Current Status:	The AOC's Office of Court Construction and Management began to lease space on June 15, 2009 for its regional FMU staff servicing the Superior Court of Kern County.	
Needs:	Required Space .....	250 USF
	Current Space .....	250 USF
	Net Current Need .....	0 USF
Proposal:	No additional space is required at this time.	

Existing Facility:	<i>AOC OCCM, FMU Field Office – District 21 (Santa Barbara County)</i> <i>2601 Skyway Drive, Suite A2, Santa Maria</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1,882 USF</li><li>• Commercial lease space</li><li>• Staff – 1</li></ul>	
Current Status:	The AOC's Office of Court Construction and Management began to lease space on August 1, 2009 for its regional FMU staff servicing the Superior Court of Santa Barbara County.	
Needs:	Required Space .....	1,882 USF
	Current Space .....	1,882 USF
	Net Current Need .....	0 USF
Proposal:	No additional space is required at this time.	

**1. Administrative Office of the Courts – Southern Region, *continued***

Existing Facility:	<i>AOC OCCM, FMU Field Office – District 22 (Los Angeles County)</i> <i>433 East Foothill Blvd., Bldg. D, San Dimas</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1,000 USF</li><li>• Commercial lease space</li><li>• Staff – 5</li></ul>		
Current Status:	The AOC’s Office of Court Construction and Management began to lease space on February 1, 2009 for its regional FMU staff servicing the Superior Court of Los Angeles County.		
Needs:	Required Space .....	1,000	USF
	Current Space .....	1,000	USF
	Net Current Need .....	0	USF
Proposal:	No additional space is required at this time.		

Existing Facility:	<i>AOC OCCM, FMU Field Office – District 23 (San Diego County)</i> <i>12396 World Trade Drive, Suite 218, San Diego</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 990 USF</li><li>• Commercial lease space</li><li>• Staff – 2</li></ul>		
Current Status:	The AOC’s Office of Court Construction and Management began to lease space on May 1, 2009 for its regional FMU staff servicing the Superior Court of San Diego County.		
Needs:	Required Space .....	990	USF
	Current Space .....	990	USF
	Net Current Need .....	0	USF
Proposal:	No additional space is required at this time.		



## **Appendix A**

Judicial Council Report: Five-Year Plan Update for FY 2011–2012 and Authorization of Execution of Bond Documents (With Related Delegation and Reporting)

Background Information for Recommendation 1: Changes to the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, August 27, 2010: Sorted by Total Score and by Court (January 2010 dollars)

Status of All Funded Judicial Branch Capital Projects



## Judicial Council of California . Administrative Office of the Courts

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688

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# REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: August 27, 2010

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Title	Agenda Item Type
Court Facilities: Five-Year Plan Update for FY 2011–2012 and Authorization of Execution of Bond Documents (With Related Delegation and Reporting)	Action Required
	Effective Date
	August 27, 2010
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Date of Report
None	August 10, 2010
Recommended by	Contact
Administrative Office of the Courts	Lee Willoughby, Director
Lee Willoughby, Director	916-263-1493, <a href="mailto:lee.willoughby@jud.ca.gov">lee.willoughby@jud.ca.gov</a>
Office of Court Construction and Management	Robert Emerson, Assistant Director
	415-865-4061, <a href="mailto:robert.emerson@jud.ca.gov">robert.emerson@jud.ca.gov</a>
	Kelly Quinn, Senior Manager of Planning,
	818-558-3078, <a href="mailto:kelly.quinn@jud.ca.gov">kelly.quinn@jud.ca.gov</a>
	Gisele Corrie, Financial Manager,
	916-263-1687, <a href="mailto:gisele.corrie@jud.ca.gov">gisele.corrie@jud.ca.gov</a>

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### Executive Summary

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) recommends that the council adopt the updated Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan (the plan) and direct the AOC to present to the Department of Finance this plan as part of the *Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan* (the five-year plan) for FY 2011–2012, in addition to trial court capital project continuation-funding requests. The AOC also recommends the council authorize the execution of bond documents in connection with issuances of bonds by the State Public Works Board for the financing of court facilities projects. The council is the responsible authority for adopting updates to the plan and to the five-year plan and for directing the AOC to submit them to the Department of Finance. Meeting the submission deadlines avoids delays to the implementation of the state's trial court capital-outlay program.

## Recommendation

The Administrative Office of the Courts recommends that the Judicial Council, effective August 27, 2010:

1. Adopt the updated Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, based on the achievement of initial funding authorization for all 41 Senate Bill 1407<sup>1</sup> projects and other technical updates;
2. Direct the AOC to present the updated Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, as part of the *Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan* for FY 2011–2012, and the trial court capital project continuation-funding requests for FY 2011–2012 to the Department of Finance in September 2010;
3. Authorize the execution of documents in connection with issuances of bonds by the State Public Works Board for the financing of court facilities projects;
4. Delegate to the Administrative Director of the Courts or his designee the authority to execute bond documents on behalf of the Judicial Council; and
5. Require the Administrative Director of the Courts to report to the Judicial Council, at least annually, on actions taken pursuant to the above delegation.

The updated Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, sorted by both total score and court, follows this report at Attachment 2.

## Previous Council Action

On October 24, 2008, the council adopted the last updated Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and directed the AOC to present that plan to the Department of Finance as part of the *Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan* for FY 2010–2011, in addition to selected funding requests for trial court capital projects. The council also delegated to the Administrative Director of the Courts the approval authority of when to submit funding requests for SB 1407-funded projects to the executive and legislative branches. The council requested that the Administrative Director regularly report to the council on the status of all SB 1407 projects.

## Rationale for Recommendation

The council is the responsible authority for adopting updates to the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and to the *Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan* and for directing AOC staff to submit them to the Department of Finance. Meeting the submission deadlines avoids delays to the implementation of the state's trial court capital-outlay program. The council is also the authority for directing the Administrative Director to make ongoing submissions of all bonds documentation pertaining to court capital projects.

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<sup>1</sup> Sen. Bill 1407 [Perata]; Stats. 2008, ch. 311.

The following sections pertain to Recommendation 1–5. Background information relating to Recommendation 1 is provided in Attachment 1.

### **Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan**

The plan has been updated based on the achievement of initial funding authorization for all 41 SB 1407 projects and other technical updates. Each update of the plan presents only those projects for which funding has yet to be secured and is still required. Attachment 1 lists all projects that have been removed, combined, or added since the plan was last adopted by the council on October 24, 2008. Because a major trial court capital-outlay plan milestone was achieved—all 41 SB 1407 projects were authorized for initial funding between July 2009 and July 2010—each of those projects can now be removed from the plan. In addition, eight projects were removed from the plan for various reasons, a total of five projects were combined into two projects, and one project was added to the plan. The rationale for each such change is provided in Attachment 1. The updated plan is provided at Attachment 2, which is dated August 27, 2010, and is sorted by both total score and court. The plan now includes a total of 102 trial court capital-outlay projects and updated project budgets in January 2010 dollars. Of these projects, 8 remain in the Immediate Need Priority Group, and 16 remain in the Critical Need Priority Group.

### **Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan**

The Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (Gov. Code, §§ 70301–70404) specifies the Judicial Council’s authority and responsibility to exercise policymaking authority over appellate and trial court facilities including, but not limited to, planning, construction, and acquisition, and to “[r]ecommend to the Governor and the Legislature the projects to be funded by the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.” (Gov. Code, § 70391(1)(3).) The AOC assists the council in meeting its responsibilities by, among other things, submitting an updated five-year plan to the Department of Finance on an annual basis, which includes capital plans for the superior courts, the Courts of Appeal, including the Supreme Court of California, and the AOC.

Assembly Bill 1473,<sup>2</sup> codified at Government Code sections 13100-13104, requires the Governor to submit annually to the Legislature (1) a proposed five-year infrastructure plan concerning infrastructure needed by state executive branch agencies, schools, and postsecondary institutions, and (2) a proposal for funding the needed infrastructure. Because the AOC is not an executive branch agency, its projects are not technically required to be included in the Governor’s five-year infrastructure plans under AB 1473. However, because Government Code section 13103 empowers the Governor to order *any entity* of state government to assist in preparation of the infrastructure plan, the AOC has historically submitted an infrastructure plan to the Department of Finance annually, on a voluntary basis, to facilitate executive branch approval of judicial branch capital project funding requests.

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<sup>2</sup> Assem. Bill 1473 [Hertzberg]; Stats. 1999, ch. 606.

### **FY 2011–2012 continuation-funding requests for trial court capital projects**

For funding to be made available through the Governor’s Budget for the upcoming fiscal year (FY 2011–2012), the Department of Finance establishes an approximate 12-month lead time to request funding for the continuing phases of a trial court capital project. These continuation-funding requests for FY 2011–2012 are due at the Department of Finance in September 2010. The five-year plan will identify each of the projects, relevant phases, and phase amounts associated with the continuation-funding requests for FY 2011–2012. Continuation phase funding requests for trial court capital projects will be submitted to the Department of Finance in September 2010.

### **Status of all funded judicial branch capital projects**

Attachment 3 describes the status of all judicial branch capital projects that have been funded to date—completed projects and currently active projects that have been funded through the state’s General Fund, SB 1732,<sup>3</sup> or SB 1407. This list includes both appellate and trial court capital projects. The trial court capital projects listed in this attachment complement those listed in the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, which presents only the projects for which funding has yet to be secured.

### **Authority to execute documents in connection with issuance of bonds for construction of court facilities**

Whether court capital projects are funded from SB 1732 or SB 1407 revenues or from the General Fund, the State Public Works Board issues bonds on the Judicial Council’s behalf to finance all or a portion of the project costs. For most projects the AOC has paid cash for the site acquisition and design phases. Each project’s construction phase is then financed by the sale of bonds. Recommendations 3 and 4 provide the Administrative Director of the Courts the authority to ensure that the capital projects are built on time and on budget by (1) authorizing the execution of documents in connection with issuances of bonds by the State Public Works Board for the financing of court facilities projects, and (2) delegating to the Administrative Director or his designee the authority to execute such documents. It is anticipated that the State Public Works Board will periodically issue bonds for the financing of court facilities projects throughout the lifespan of the state’s courthouse construction program. Recommendation 5 requires the Administrative Director to report to the Judicial Council on actions taken pursuant to the above delegation at least annually.

### **Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications**

The AOC did not solicit comments on the recommended council actions. The AOC did consult with the superior courts listed in Attachment 1 on the removal of eight projects from the plan, the five projects combined into two projects, and the one added project. Each superior court was comfortable with the AOC’s approach. No alternatives to the recommended actions were considered.

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<sup>3</sup> Sen. Bill 1732 [Escutia]; Stats. 2002, ch. 1082.

### **Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts**

No costs are involved in implementing the recommended council actions. Each recommended action is performed by the AOC.

### **Relevant Strategic Plan Goals and Operational Plan Objectives**

The recommended judicial council actions support Goal III, Modernization of Management and Administration, and Goal VI, Branchwide Infrastructure for Service Excellence.

### **Attachments**

1. Background Information for Recommendation 1: Changes to the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan
2. Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, August 27, 2010: Sorted by Total Score and by Court (January 2010 dollars)
3. Status of All Funded Judicial Branch Capital Projects

## Background Information for Recommendation 1: Changes to the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

Each update of the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan (the plan) lists only the projects for which funding has yet to be secured. Because a major trial court capital-outlay plan milestone was achieved since the plan was last updated on October 24, 2008—all 41 SB 1407 projects were authorized for initial funding between July 2009 and July 2010—those projects can now be removed from the plan. As shown in the plan, staff recommends the removal of eight projects, the consolidation of five projects into two, and the addition of one project.

The following actions are taken as part of the August 27, 2010, update to the plan, which is attached to the Judicial Council report. With the completion of these actions, the plan presents a total of 102 trial court capital projects, with eight of those projects within the Immediate Need Priority Group and 16 in the Critical Need Priority Group.

### ***Projects Removed***

Staff recommends that a total of 49 projects be removed from the plan. The rationale for their removal is described below.

#### *Part One*

The following 41 projects received initial funding in FY 2009–2010 and no longer need to be presented in the plan, which is intended to present only those projects for which funding has yet to be secured:

1. *Alameda—New East County Courthouse*
2. *Alpine—New Markleeville Courthouse*
3. *Butte—New North Butte County Courthouse*
4. *El Dorado—New Placerville Courthouse*
5. *Fresno—Renovate Fresno County Courthouse*
6. *Glenn—Renovation and Addition to Willows Historic Courthouse*
7. *Imperial—New El Centro Family Courthouse*
8. *Inyo—New Inyo County Courthouse*
9. *Kern—New Delano Courthouse*
10. *Kern—New Mojave Courthouse*
11. *Kings—New Hanford Courthouse*
12. *Lake—New Lakeport Courthouse*
13. *Los Angeles—New Eastlake Juvenile Courthouse (Jdel)*
14. *Los Angeles—New Glendale Courthouse (NC)*

15. *Los Angeles—New Los Angeles Mental Health Courthouse (MH)*
16. *Los Angeles—New Santa Clarita Courthouse (NV)*
17. *Los Angeles—New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse (SE)*
18. *Los Angeles—Renovate Lancaster Courthouse (N)*<sup>1</sup>
19. *Mendocino—New Ukiah Courthouse*
20. *Merced—New Los Banos Courthouse*
21. *Monterey—New South Monterey County Courthouse*
22. *Nevada—New Nevada City Courthouse*
23. *Placer—New Tahoe Area Courthouse*
24. *Plumas—New Quincy Courthouse*
25. *Riverside—New Hemet Courthouse*<sup>2</sup>
26. *Riverside—New Indio Juvenile and Family Courthouse (Desert Reg)*
27. *Sacramento—New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse*
28. *San Diego—New Central San Diego Courthouse*
29. *San Joaquin—Renovation and Addition to Juvenile Justice Center*<sup>3</sup>
30. *Santa Barbara—New Santa Barbara Criminal Courthouse*<sup>4</sup>
31. *Santa Clara—New San Jose Family Resources Courthouse*
32. *Shasta—New Redding Courthouse*
33. *Sierra—New Downieville Courthouse*
34. *Siskiyou—New Yreka Courthouse*
35. *Solano—Renovation to Fairfield Old Solano Courthouse*
36. *Sonoma—New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse*
37. *Stanislaus—New Modesto Courthouse*
38. *Sutter—New Yuba City Courthouse*
39. *Tehama—New Red Bluff Courthouse*
40. *Tuolumne—New Sonora Courthouse*
41. *Yolo—New Woodland Courthouse*

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<sup>1</sup> This project is moving forward and will be funded by SB 1407 funds. An appropriate delivery method for this project will be confirmed by the state Department of Finance, which has determined that the capital-outlay funding method is not the appropriate avenue for moving forward with this project.

<sup>2</sup> Formerly named Addition to Hemet Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg).

<sup>3</sup> Formerly named Renovate Juvenile Justice Center.

<sup>4</sup> Formerly named Renovation and Addition to Santa Barbara Figueroa Courthouse.



*Part Two*

The following eight projects have been removed from the plan for the reasons indicated below:

1. *Napa—Renovate Napa Juvenile Courthouse*. This project has been funded through the state's Trial Court Facility Modifications Program. The remodel of the juvenile courthouse was completed in early August 2010.
2. *Riverside—Renovate Palm Springs Courthouse (Desert Reg)*. This project was funded directly by the court and was completed in December 2008.
3. *San Bernardino—Addition to Joshua Tree Courthouse*. This project was funded directly by the court and was completed in September 2009.
4. *San Bernardino—Renovation and Addition to Needles Courthouse*. This project is removed because the court's need for additional facility space has shifted to the northern area of the county, in the high desert area. Needed renovations may be funded as a facility modification rather than as a capital-outlay project.
5. *Santa Barbara—Renovate Santa Barbara Jury Assembly*. This project has been consolidated with the New Santa Barbara Criminal Courthouse project that is funded and currently under way.
6. *Santa Barbara—Renovate Santa Barbara Historic Anacapa Courthouse*. The Anacapa Courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the county has retained all rights to this historic building. The county provides the building for court use, and the state is not responsible for its renovation.
7. *Stanislaus—New Turlock Courthouse*. This project has been consolidated with the New Modesto Courthouse project that is funded and currently under way.
8. *Stanislaus—Addition to Modesto Courthouse*. This project has been consolidated with the New Modesto Courthouse project that is funded and currently under way.

***Projects Combined***

Staff recommends that the plan include two projects that have been combined from a total of five projects in two superior courts.

As described below, two expansion projects are combined into one for the Superior Court of Kern County because these expansion projects should be performed as one project rather than as two separate projects. This is the same scenario for the three renovation projects that are combined into one for the Superior Court of Solano County.

The combined projects are as follows:

1. *Kern—Renovation and Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse (Critical Need Priority Group)*. This project combines the following two projects into one, single project to benefit the existing Bakersfield Courthouse (aka Metropolitan Division Courthouse):
  - a. Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse (Critical Need Priority Group)
  - b. Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse – Phase 2 (High Need Priority Group)
2. *Solano—Renovation and Addition to Solano Court Complex (Critical Need Priority Group)*. This project combines the following three projects into one, single project to benefit the existing Fairfield Hall of Justice and Law & Justice Center buildings:
  - a. Renovate Fairfield Hall of Justice/Law & Justice Center (Critical Need Priority Group)
  - b. New South Wing and Renovation of Fairfield Old School – Phase One (Critical Need Priority Group)
  - c. Renovate Fairfield Old School – Phase Two (High Need Priority Group)

### ***Projects Added***

Staff recommends adding the following project to the plan to benefit the south county area of Orange County: *Orange—New South County Courthouse*.

In April 2007, the council adopted an update to the plan that included removing the *Orange—Addition to Laguna Niguel Courthouse (Immediate Need Priority Group)* project, because the county had been planning to fund it. Since that time, the county has decided to withdraw funding for this project, and based on discussions with the superior court, staff recommends returning the project to the plan. In doing so and to accurately reflect the current project scope, the AOC has changed the project's name because it will now replace a leased facility instead of expanding the Laguna Niguel Courthouse (which is no longer occupied by the court). Moreover, this project now ranks in the High Need Priority Group, after application of the council-adopted *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects*.

**Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan**  
**August 27, 2010**  
**Sorted by Score**

Attachment 2

County	Project Name <sup>1</sup>	Project Priority Group <sup>2</sup>	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs <sup>3</sup>	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs <sup>4</sup>
San Joaquin	New South San Joaquin County Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	3	5	5	\$75,000,000	
Fresno	New Selma Regional Justice Center	Immediate	16	5	3	3	5	\$78,000,000	
Tulare	Renovation and Addition to Visalia Courthouse	Immediate	16	5	3	5	3	\$86,914,601	\$4,560,000
Contra Costa	New North Concord Courthouse	Immediate	16	4	3	5	4	\$78,000,000	
Riverside	New Corona Courthouse (W Reg)	Immediate	16	4	2	5	5	\$45,000,000	
Fresno	New Clovis Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	3	2	5	\$23,000,000	
Ventura	New Ventura East County Courthouse	Immediate	15	4	1	5	5	\$117,000,000	
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Family and Civil Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	3	5	1.5	\$104,000,000	\$9,120,000
Riverside	New Temecula Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Critical	14	5	3	1	5	\$23,000,000	
San Bernardino	New High Desert Courthouse	Critical	14	1	3	5	5	\$143,000,000	
Solano	Renovation and Addition to Solano Court Complex	Critical	13.5	3	3	5	2.5	\$64,665,409	
Lake	New Clearlake Courthouse	Critical	13.5	2	4	5	2.5	\$23,000,000	
Imperial	Renovation and Addition to El Centro Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$26,312,522	
Kern	New Ridgecrest Courthouse	Critical	13	5	4	1	3	\$30,000,000	
Sacramento	New Sacramento Civil Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$132,000,000	\$13,680,000
Santa Clara	New Mountain View Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$110,000,000	\$11,400,000
Sonoma	Renovate Santa Rosa Hall of Justice	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$0	\$0
San Diego	Addition to Vista (North County) Courthouse	Critical	13	4	3	5	1	\$91,000,000	\$7,980,000
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Juvenile Courthouse (W Reg)	Critical	13	3	4	1	5	\$0	
Riverside	New Western Regional Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse (W Reg)	Critical	13	3	3	2	5	\$30,000,000	
San Diego	Renovate San Diego South County Regional Center	Critical	13	3	3	5	2	\$10,000,000	
Santa Barbara	Addition to Santa Maria Lewellen Justice Center	Critical	12.5	5	2	5	0.5	\$30,000,000	\$2,280,000
San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Courthouse	Critical	12.5	4	3	5	0.5	\$154,000,000	\$15,960,000
Kern	Renovation and Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse	Critical	12.5	3	3	5	1.5	\$308,000,000	\$31,920,000

**Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan**  
**August 27, 2010**  
**Sorted by Score**

Attachment 2

County	Project Name <sup>1</sup>	Project Priority Group <sup>2</sup>	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs <sup>3</sup>	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs <sup>4</sup>
Mono	Renovate Bridgeport Courthouse	High	12	5	4	3	0	\$978,171	
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to San Diego Meadowlark Juvenile Courthouse	High	12	5	4	3	0	\$6,661,237	
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Civil and Family Courthouse (C)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$909,000,000	\$115,140,000
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Central Juvenile Courthouse (JDel)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$75,000,000	\$5,700,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Burbank Courthouse (NC)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$9,631,931	
Mariposa	New Mariposa Courthouse	High	12	4	5	3	0	\$30,000,000	
Orange	New South County Courthouse	High	12	4	1	2	5	\$60,000,000	
Santa Cruz	Addition to Santa Cruz Courthouse	High	12	3	3	5	1	\$30,000,000	
Kern	New Taft Courthouse	High	11.5	2	4	2	3.5	\$30,000,000	
Riverside	New Indio Courthouse (Desert Reg)	High	11.5	1	2	5	3.5	\$91,000,000	
San Bernardino	Renovate Joshua Tree Courthouse	High	11	4	2	5	0	\$4,138,006	
Los Angeles	Addition to New East Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (E)	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$143,000,000	\$14,820,000
Modoc	Addition to Alturas Barclay Justice Center	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$23,000,000	
San Diego	New San Diego Traffic/Small Claims Courthouse	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$78,000,000	
San Francisco	New San Francisco Criminal Courthouse	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$264,000,000	
Monterey	Addition to Salinas Courthouse	High	10.5	3	2	3	2.5	\$0	
Santa Clara	Renovation and Addition to San Jose Criminal and Juvenile Courthouse	High	10.5	2	3	5	0.5	\$225,963,709	\$20,520,000
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Juvenile Courthouse	High	10.5	2	4	2	2.5	\$0	
Yuba	New Marysville Courthouse	High	10.5	2	2	5	1.5	\$78,000,000	
Nevada	New Truckee Courthouse	High	10	5	3	2	0	\$30,000,000	
Alameda	Addition to Wiley W. Manuel Courthouse	High	10	4	1	5	0	\$154,000,000	\$15,960,000
Del Norte	Addition to Crescent City Courthouse	High	10	4	3	2	1	\$0	
Inyo	New Bishop Courthouse	High	10	4	5	1	0	\$30,000,000	
Humboldt	New Eureka Courthouse	High	10	3	3	3	1	\$110,000,000	\$11,400,000
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Courthouse	High	10	3	5	2	0	\$23,000,000	\$1,140,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Metropolitan Courthouse (C)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$53,617,795	
Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Monica Courthouse (W)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$34,624,321	
Los Angeles	Renovate Torrance Courthouse (SW)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$33,717,724	

**Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan**  
**August 27, 2010**  
**Sorted by Score**

Attachment 2

County	Project Name <sup>1</sup>	Project Priority Group <sup>2</sup>	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs <sup>3</sup>	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs <sup>4</sup>
Orange	Renovate Newport Beach Courthouse	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$15,198,755	Included in budget
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to Central San Mateo Courthouse	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$2,150,517	
Siskiyou	New Siskiyou Service Centers	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$45,000,000	
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (C)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$104,000,000	\$9,120,000
Los Angeles	New East District Criminal Courthouse (E)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$121,000,000	\$12,540,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center (C)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$114,491,017	
Los Angeles	Renovate Pomona Courthouse South (E)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$36,197,611	
Los Angeles	Renovation and Addition to Alhambra Courthouse (NE)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$47,474,526	\$2,280,000
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to El Cajon Courthouse	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$64,153,144	\$2,280,000
Santa Clara	New San Jose Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$60,000,000	\$4,560,000
Merced	Addition to New Merced Courthouse	Medium	9	1	2	1	5	\$23,000,000	
San Bernardino	Addition to Rancho Cucamonga Courthouse	Medium	9	1	1	2	5	\$23,000,000	\$1,140,000
Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Courthouse	Medium	8.5	2	2	1	3.5	\$225,000,000	\$28,500,000
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to South San Francisco Courthouse	Medium	8	4	2	2	0	\$35,914,599	
Trinity	New Weaverville Courthouse	Medium	8	4	3	1	0	\$30,000,000	
Fresno	New Fresno Juvenile Dependency Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$60,000,000	
Humboldt	New Eureka Juvenile Delinquency Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$23,000,000	
Humboldt	New Garberville Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$23,000,000	
Marin	New Marin Civic Center Courthouse - North	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$176,000,000	
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Juvenile Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$23,000,000	
Humboldt	New Hoopa Courthouse	Medium	8	1	4	3	0	\$23,000,000	
Los Angeles	Addition to Pasadena Main Courthouse (NE)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$75,000,000	
Los Angeles	New Compton Courthouse (SC)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$104,000,000	\$9,120,000
Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (W)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$75,000,000	\$5,700,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Compton Courthouse (SC)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$37,190,362	
Los Angeles	Renovate El Monte Courthouse (E)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$39,432,996	
Los Angeles	Renovate Los Angeles Airport Courthouse (SW)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$12,770,560	
Los Angeles	Renovate Whittier Courthouse (SE)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$15,683,864	
Placer	Addition to New Roseville Courthouse	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Family Law Courthouse (W Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	\$0
Riverside	Addition to Southwest Justice Center (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	
Ventura	Renovate Ventura Hall of Justice	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$66,645,488	Included in budget

**Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan**  
**August 27, 2010**  
**Sorted by Score**

Attachment 2

County	Project Name <sup>1</sup>	Project Priority Group <sup>2</sup>	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs <sup>3</sup>	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs <sup>4</sup>
San Francisco	New San Francisco Family Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$110,000,000	\$11,400,000
San Francisco	Renovate San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$2,035,867	
San Mateo	Renovate Redwood City Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$59,067,980	
Los Angeles	Renovation and Addition to Van Nuys Courthouse East (NW)	Low	7	2	2	3	0	\$82,155,710	
Riverside	New Blythe Courthouse (Desert Reg)	Low	7	2	4	1	0	\$30,000,000	
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento Carol Miller Justice Center	Low	7	2	3	1	1	\$0	\$0
Orange	Addition to Santa Ana Courthouse	Low	6.5	2	2	2	0.5	\$187,000,000	\$19,380,000
Monterey	New Monterey Bay Civil and Family Courthouse	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$91,000,000	
Alameda	Renovate Hayward Hall of Justice	Low	6	1	2	3	0	\$15,964,856	
Tulare	Renovate Visalia Juvenile Courthouse	Low	6	1	2	1	2	\$2,980,902	
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento William Ridgeway Family Courthouse	Low	5.5	1	1	1	2.5	\$0	
Colusa	New Colusa Courthouse - North	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$30,000,000	
Placer	New Auburn Courthouse	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$0	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Hall of Justice (W Reg)	Low	5	1	2	1	1	\$0	
Los Angeles	Renovate Bellflower Courthouse (SE)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$7,452,917	
Los Angeles	Renovate San Fernando Courthouse (NV)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$13,678,482	
San Diego	Renovate San Diego Hall of Justice	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$2,542,183	
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Juvenile Dependency Courthouse (JD)	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$104,000,000	\$9,120,000

*Total Project Budget for Current Needs<sup>5</sup>*

**\$6,747,407,762**

**\$396,720,000**

*Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs<sup>6</sup>*

**\$396,720,000**

**Total Budget for Current Needs<sup>7</sup>**

**\$7,144,127,762**

*Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for New Judgeships<sup>8</sup>*

**\$572,000,000**

*Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for New Judgeships<sup>9</sup>*

**\$50,160,000**

**Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships<sup>10</sup>**

**\$622,160,000**

**Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget<sup>11</sup>**

**\$7,766,287,762**

PLEASE NOTE: The Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget is presented in January 2010 dollars and does not include escalation to construction midpoint. At the time a specific capital project funding request is prepared, its cost estimate will include escalation to the construction midpoint.

**Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan**  
**August 27, 2010**  
**Notes to Sorted by Score**

Attachment 2

(Notes 2– 11 are identical to Notes to Sorted by Court)

1. **Projects** are sorted by total score, then by security score, and then in alphabetical order by county.

2. **Project Priority Group** based on application of the *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects*.

3. **Project Budget for Current Needs** calculated based on current need courtrooms (defined as current courtrooms or Judicial Position Equivalents (JPEs), including SB 56 judgeships allocated to project). Projects with a current need budget of \$0 are for future growth only at this time; the budgets for these projects will be augmented, as appropriate, to accommodate new judgeships at the time funding requests are prepared.

Each project's Budget for Current Needs is calculated as follows:

(1) For all *New Construction* projects, the project budget is calculated by multiplying current need courtrooms by the average unescalated project cost per courtroom in January 2010 dollars from the corresponding range in the table shown below. The cost per courtroom ranges in January 2010 dollars in the table below are derived from calculating the unescalated total project costs of 33 SB 1407 new construction projects, whose cost estimates were submitted to the State Public Works Board during the period of November 2009 to July 2010. These project estimates were then grouped according to number of courtrooms and their total group costs averaged to provide the costs per courtroom shown in the table below.

<b>New Construction and Additions Project Budgets for Current Needs: Average Unescalated Project Cost Per Courtroom Ranges</b>	
1 Courtroom (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$23,000,000
2–5 Courtrooms (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$15,000,000
6–9 Courtrooms (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$13,000,000
10–20 Courtrooms (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$11,000,000
More than 20 Courtrooms (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$9,000,000

(2) For all *Renovation* projects and for all projects that *Complete* construction of unfinished space, the project budget is the master plan cost estimate escalated to January 2010 dollars. Renovation estimates may change substantially, depending on specific conditions in each building and on further study at the time a project feasibility study is completed, which is prior to the submission of the capital project's funding request.

(3) For all *Renovation and Addition* projects, a blended budget is determined using a combination of the methods described under nos. 1 and 2 above.

4. **Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs** was calculated only for projects in which 2002/2003 facility master plans identified a need for structured parking. The budget is calculated by multiplying the number of current need courtrooms by 30 parking spaces per courtroom and then by \$38,000 total project budget per parking space (January 2010 dollars). (Note: The January 2010 cost of \$38,000 per parking space was based on the average cost per parking space of three funded trial court capital project parking structures.) A budget of \$0 indicates there was a parking structure identified in the master plan but that it serves only future growth and not current needs.

5. **Total Project Budget for Current Needs** is the sum total of each individual project budget for current needs.

6. **Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs** is the sum total of each individual parking structure budget for current needs.

7. **Total Budget for Current Needs** is the sum of the Total Project Budget for Current Needs and the Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs.

8. **Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for New Judgeships** is for increments of facility space to accommodate 44 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships. It is calculated by multiplying \$13.0 million per courtroom—based on the cost per courtroom in January 2010 dollars for *New Construction* and *Addition* projects ranging from 6–9 courtrooms (shown in the table above)—by 44 unfunded new judgeships. To date, facility space for 56 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships has been budgeted in funded trial court capital projects: 21 new judgeships to 7 funded SB 1732 projects and 35 new judgeships to 15 funded SB 1407 projects.

9. **Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for New Judgeships** is for facility increments of space within a parking structure to accommodate a total of 30 parking spaces for each of the 44 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships. This budget is calculated by multiplying 44 new judgeships (at one judgeship per courtroom) by a total of 30 parking spaces and then by \$38,000 total budget per parking space (January 2010 dollars). (Note: See footnote No. 4 for explanation of the total budget per parking space.)

10. **Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships** is the sum of the Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for New Judgeships and the Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for New Judgeships. Funds in this budget will be allocated to a specific project as needed to accommodate facility and parking capital-outlay costs for 44 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships, as appropriate at the time a funding request is prepared for that project.

11. **Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget** is the sum of the Total Budget for Current Needs and the Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships in January 2010 dollars.

**Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan**  
**August 27, 2010**  
**Sorted by Court**

Attachment 2

County	Project Name <sup>1</sup>	Project Priority Group <sup>2</sup>	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs <sup>3</sup>	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs <sup>4</sup>
Alameda	Addition to Wiley W. Manuel Courthouse	High	10	4	1	5	0	\$154,000,000	\$15,960,000
Alameda	Renovate Hayward Hall of Justice	Low	6	1	2	3	0	\$15,964,856	
Colusa	New Colusa Courthouse - North	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$30,000,000	
Contra Costa	New North Concord Courthouse	Immediate	16	4	3	5	4	\$78,000,000	
Del Norte	Addition to Crescent City Courthouse	High	10	4	3	2	1	\$0	
Fresno	New Selma Regional Justice Center	Immediate	16	5	3	3	5	\$78,000,000	
Fresno	New Clovis Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	3	2	5	\$23,000,000	
Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Courthouse	Medium	8.5	2	2	1	3.5	\$225,000,000	\$28,500,000
Fresno	New Fresno Juvenile Dependency Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$60,000,000	
Humboldt	New Eureka Courthouse	High	10	3	3	3	1	\$110,000,000	\$11,400,000
Humboldt	New Eureka Juvenile Delinquency Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$23,000,000	
Humboldt	New Garberville Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$23,000,000	
Humboldt	New Hoopa Courthouse	Medium	8	1	4	3	0	\$23,000,000	
Imperial	Renovation and Addition to El Centro Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$26,312,522	
Inyo	New Bishop Courthouse	High	10	4	5	1	0	\$30,000,000	
Kern	New Ridgecrest Courthouse	Critical	13	5	4	1	3	\$30,000,000	
Kern	Renovation and Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse	Critical	12.5	3	3	5	1.5	\$308,000,000	\$31,920,000
Kern	New Taft Courthouse	High	11.5	2	4	2	3.5	\$30,000,000	
Lake	New Clearlake Courthouse	Critical	13.5	2	4	5	2.5	\$23,000,000	
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Civil and Family Courthouse (C)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$909,000,000	\$115,140,000
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Central Juvenile Courthouse (JDel)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$75,000,000	\$5,700,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Burbank Courthouse (NC)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$9,631,931	
Los Angeles	Addition to New East Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (E)	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$143,000,000	\$14,820,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Metropolitan Courthouse (C)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$53,617,795	
Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Monica Courthouse (W)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$34,624,321	
Los Angeles	Renovate Torrance Courthouse (SW)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$33,717,724	
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (C)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$104,000,000	\$9,120,000
Los Angeles	New East District Criminal Courthouse (E)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$121,000,000	\$12,540,000



**Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan**  
**August 27, 2010**  
**Sorted by Court**

Attachment 2

County	Project Name <sup>1</sup>	Project Priority Group <sup>2</sup>	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs <sup>3</sup>	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs <sup>4</sup>
Los Angeles	Renovate Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center (C)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$114,491,017	
Los Angeles	Renovate Pomona Courthouse South (E)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$36,197,611	
Los Angeles	Renovation and Addition to Alhambra Courthouse (NE)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$47,474,526	\$2,280,000
Los Angeles	Addition to Pasadena Main Courthouse (NE)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$75,000,000	
Los Angeles	New Compton Courthouse (SC)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$104,000,000	\$9,120,000
Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (W)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$75,000,000	\$5,700,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Compton Courthouse (SC)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$37,190,362	
Los Angeles	Renovate El Monte Courthouse (E)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$39,432,996	
Los Angeles	Renovate Los Angeles Airport Courthouse (SW)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$12,770,560	
Los Angeles	Renovate Whittier Courthouse (SE)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$15,683,864	
Los Angeles	Renovation and Addition to Van Nuys Courthouse East (NW)	Low	7	2	2	3	0	\$82,155,710	
Los Angeles	Renovate Bellflower Courthouse (SE)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$7,452,917	
Los Angeles	Renovate San Fernando Courthouse (NV)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$13,678,482	
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Juvenile Dependency Courthouse (JD)	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$104,000,000	\$9,120,000
Marin	New Marin Civic Center Courthouse - North	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$176,000,000	
Mariposa	New Mariposa Courthouse	High	12	4	5	3	0	\$30,000,000	
Merced	Addition to New Merced Courthouse	Medium	9	1	2	1	5	\$23,000,000	
Modoc	Addition to Alturas Barclay Justice Center	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$23,000,000	
Mono	Renovate Bridgeport Courthouse	High	12	5	4	3	0	\$978,171	
Monterey	Addition to Salinas Courthouse	High	10.5	3	2	3	2.5	\$0	
Monterey	New Monterey Bay Civil and Family Courthouse	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$91,000,000	
Nevada	New Truckee Courthouse	High	10	5	3	2	0	\$30,000,000	
Orange	New South County Courthouse	High	12	4	1	2	5	\$60,000,000	
Orange	Renovate Newport Beach Courthouse	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$15,198,755	Included in budget
Orange	Addition to Santa Ana Courthouse	Low	6.5	2	2	2	0.5	\$187,000,000	\$19,380,000
Placer	Addition to New Roseville Courthouse	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	
Placer	New Auburn Courthouse	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$0	

**Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan**  
**August 27, 2010**  
**Sorted by Court**

Attachment 2

County	Project Name <sup>1</sup>	Project Priority Group <sup>2</sup>	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs <sup>3</sup>	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs <sup>4</sup>
Riverside	New Corona Courthouse (W Reg)	Immediate	16	4	2	5	5	\$45,000,000	
Riverside	New Temecula Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Critical	14	5	3	1	5	\$23,000,000	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Juvenile Courthouse (W Reg)	Critical	13	3	4	1	5	\$0	
Riverside	New Western Regional Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse (W Reg)	Critical	13	3	3	2	5	\$30,000,000	
Riverside	New Indio Courthouse (Desert Reg)	High	11.5	1	2	5	3.5	\$91,000,000	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Family Law Courthouse (W Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	\$0
Riverside	Addition to Southwest Justice Center (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	
Riverside	New Blythe Courthouse (Desert Reg)	Low	7	2	4	1	0	\$30,000,000	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Hall of Justice (W Reg)	Low	5	1	2	1	1	\$0	
Sacramento	New Sacramento Civil Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$132,000,000	\$13,680,000
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento Carol Miller Justice Center	Low	7	2	3	1	1	\$0	\$0
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento William Ridgeway Family Courthouse	Low	5.5	1	1	1	2.5	\$0	
San Bernardino	New High Desert Courthouse	Critical	14	1	3	5	5	\$143,000,000	
San Bernardino	Renovate Joshua Tree Courthouse	High	11	4	2	5	0	\$4,138,006	
San Bernardino	Addition to Rancho Cucamonga Courthouse	Medium	9	1	1	2	5	\$23,000,000	\$1,140,000
San Diego	Addition to Vista (North County) Courthouse	Critical	13	4	3	5	1	\$91,000,000	\$7,980,000
San Diego	Renovate San Diego South County Regional Center	Critical	13	3	3	5	2	\$10,000,000	
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to San Diego Meadowlark Juvenile Courthouse	High	12	5	4	3	0	\$6,661,237	
San Diego	New San Diego Traffic/Small Claims Courthouse	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$78,000,000	
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to El Cajon Courthouse	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$64,153,144	\$2,280,000
San Diego	Renovate San Diego Hall of Justice	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$2,542,183	
San Francisco	New San Francisco Criminal Courthouse	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$264,000,000	
San Francisco	New San Francisco Family Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$110,000,000	\$11,400,000
San Francisco	Renovate San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$2,035,867	
San Joaquin	New South San Joaquin County Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	3	5	5	\$75,000,000	
San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Courthouse	Critical	12.5	4	3	5	0.5	\$154,000,000	\$15,960,000
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Courthouse	High	10	3	5	2	0	\$23,000,000	\$1,140,000

**Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan**  
**August 27, 2010**  
**Sorted by Court**

Attachment 2

County	Project Name <sup>1</sup>	Project Priority Group <sup>2</sup>	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs <sup>3</sup>	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs <sup>4</sup>
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to Central San Mateo Courthouse	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$2,150,517	
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to South San Francisco Courthouse	Medium	8	4	2	2	0	\$35,914,599	
San Mateo	Renovate Redwood City Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$59,067,980	
Santa Barbara	Addition to Santa Maria Lewellen Justice Center	Critical	12.5	5	2	5	0.5	\$30,000,000	\$2,280,000
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Juvenile Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$23,000,000	
Santa Clara	New Mountain View Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$110,000,000	\$11,400,000
Santa Clara	Renovation and Addition to San Jose Criminal and Juvenile Courthouse	High	10.5	2	3	5	0.5	\$225,963,709	\$20,520,000
Santa Clara	New San Jose Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$60,000,000	\$4,560,000
Santa Cruz	Addition to Santa Cruz Courthouse	High	12	3	3	5	1	\$30,000,000	
Siskiyou	New Siskiyou Service Centers	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$45,000,000	
Solano	Renovation and Addition to Solano Court Complex	Critical	13.5	3	3	5	2.5	\$64,665,409	
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Family and Civil Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	3	5	1.5	\$104,000,000	\$9,120,000
Sonoma	Renovate Santa Rosa Hall of Justice	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$0	\$0
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Juvenile Courthouse	High	10.5	2	4	2	2.5	\$0	
Trinity	New Weaverville Courthouse	Medium	8	4	3	1	0	\$30,000,000	
Tulare	Renovation and Addition to Visalia Courthouse	Immediate	16	5	3	5	3	\$86,914,601	\$4,560,000
Tulare	Renovate Visalia Juvenile Courthouse	Low	6	1	2	1	2	\$2,980,902	
Ventura	New Ventura East County Courthouse	Immediate	15	4	1	5	5	\$117,000,000	
Ventura	Renovate Ventura Hall of Justice	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$66,645,488	Included in budget
Yuba	New Marysville Courthouse	High	10.5	2	2	5	1.5	\$78,000,000	

*Total Project Budget for Current Needs<sup>5</sup>*

**\$6,747,407,762**

*Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs<sup>6</sup>*

**\$396,720,000**

**Total Budget for Current Needs<sup>7</sup>**

**\$7,144,127,762**

*Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for New Judgeships<sup>8</sup>*

**\$572,000,000**

*Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for New Judgeships<sup>9</sup>*

**\$50,160,000**

**Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships<sup>10</sup>**

**\$622,160,000**

**Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget<sup>11</sup>**

**\$7,766,287,762**

PLEASE NOTE: The Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget is presented in January 2010 dollars and does not include escalation to construction midpoint. At the time a specific capital project funding request is prepared, its cost estimate will include escalation to the construction midpoint.

**Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan**  
**August 27, 2010**  
**Notes to Sorted by Court**

Attachment 2

(Notes 2–11 are identical to Notes to Sorted by Score)

**1. Projects** are sorted by alphabetical order of county names, then by total score, and then by security score.

**2. Project Priority Group** based on application of the *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects*.

**3. Project Budget for Current Needs** calculated based on current need courtrooms (defined as current courtrooms or Judicial Position Equivalents (JPEs), including SB 56 judgeships allocated to project). Projects with a current need budget of \$0 are for future growth only at this time; the budgets for these projects will be augmented, as appropriate, to accommodate new judgeships at the time funding requests are prepared.

Each project's Budget for Current Needs is calculated as follows:

(1) For all *New Construction* projects, the project budget is calculated by multiplying current need courtrooms by the average unescalated project cost per courtroom in January 2010 dollars from the corresponding range in the table shown below. The cost per courtroom ranges in January 2010 dollars in the table below are derived from calculating the unescalated total project costs of 33 SB 1407 new construction projects, whose cost estimates were submitted to the State Public Works Board during the period of November 2009 to July 2010. These project estimates were then grouped according to number of courtrooms and their total group costs averaged to provide the costs per courtroom shown in the table below.

<b>New Construction and Additions Project Budgets for Current Needs: Average Unescalated Project Cost Per Courtroom Ranges</b>	
1 Courtroom (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$23,000,000
2–5 Courtrooms (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$15,000,000
6–9 Courtrooms (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$13,000,000
10–20 Courtrooms (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$11,000,000
More than 20 Courtrooms (Jan. 2010 dollars)	\$9,000,000

(2) For all *Renovation* projects and for all projects that *Complete* construction of unfinished space, the project budget is the master plan cost estimate escalated to January 2010 dollars. Renovation estimates may change substantially, depending on specific conditions in each building and on further study at the time a project feasibility study is completed, which is prior to the submission of the capital project's funding request.

(3) For all *Renovation and Addition* projects, a blended budget is determined using a combination of the methods described under nos. 1 and 2 above.

**4. Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs** was calculated only for projects in which 2002/2003 facility master plans identified a need for structured parking. The budget is calculated by multiplying the number of current need courtrooms by 30 parking spaces per courtroom and then by \$38,000 total project budget per parking space (January 2010 dollars). (Note: The January 2010 cost of \$38,000 per parking space was based on the average cost per parking space of three funded trial court capital project parking structures.) A budget of \$0 indicates there was a parking structure identified in the master plan but that it serves only future growth and not current needs.

**5. Total Project Budget for Current Needs** is the sum total of each individual project budget for current needs.

**6. Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs** is the sum total of each individual parking structure budget for current needs.

**7. Total Budget for Current Needs** is the sum of the Total Project Budget for Current Needs and the Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs.

**8. Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for New Judgeships** is for increments of facility space to accommodate 44 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships. It is calculated by multiplying \$13.0 million per courtroom—based on the cost per courtroom in January 2010 dollars for *New Construction* and *Addition* projects ranging from 6–9 courtrooms (shown in the table above)—by 44 unfunded new judgeships. To date, facility space for 56 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships has been budgeted in funded trial court capital projects: 21 new judgeships to 7 funded SB 1732 projects and 35 new judgeships to 15 funded SB 1407 projects.

**9. Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for New Judgeships** is for facility increments of space within a parking structure to accommodate a total of 30 parking spaces for each of the 44 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships. This budget is calculated by multiplying 44 new judgeships (at one judgeship per courtroom) by a total of 30 parking spaces and then by \$38,000 total budget per parking space (January 2010 dollars). (Note: See footnote No. 4 for explanation of the total budget per parking space.)

**10. Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships** is the sum of the Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for New Judgeships and the Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for New Judgeships. Funds in this budget will be allocated to a specific project as needed to accommodate facility and parking capital-outlay costs for 44 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships, as appropriate at the time a funding request is prepared for that project.

**11. Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget** is the sum of the Total Budget for Current Needs and the Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships in January 2010 dollars.



## Status of All Funded Judicial Branch Capital Projects

August 27, 2010

### Summary of Courthouse Capital Projects

a	b	c	d
#	Courthouse Capital Projects Category	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Project Cost <sup>1</sup>
1	Completed Capital Projects	5	\$ 132,115,000
2	Active Capital Projects - Funded by State General Fund	2	\$ 66,234,000
	<i>In Design</i>	2	\$ 66,234,000
3	Active Capital Projects - Funded by SB 1732	11	\$ 1,148,422,000
	<i>In Design</i>	7	\$ 952,336,000
	<i>In Construction</i>	4	\$ 196,086,000
4	Active Capital Projects - Funded by SB 1407	41	\$ 4,544,417,000
	<i>In Acquisition</i>	37	\$ 4,283,474,000
	<i>In Design</i>	3	\$ 251,913,000
	<i>Confirm Delivery Method</i>	1	\$ 9,030,000
TOTAL:		59	\$ 5,891,188,000

Footnotes for Summary of Courthouse Capital Projects:

1. Total Estimated Project Costs will fluctuate based on California Construction Cost Index (CCCI) escalation adjustments as directed by the annual Department of Finance Budget Letter.



## Status of All Funded Judicial Branch Capital Projects

August 27, 2010

### 1. Completed Capital Projects

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
#	Initial Year Authorized	County	Project Name	Project Status	Estimated Schedule <sup>3, 4</sup>				Total Estimated Project Costs <sup>5</sup>
					Acquisition Finish Date	Design Finish Date	Construction Start date	Construction Finish Date	
1	00-01	Fresno	Court of Appeal, Fifth Appellate District <sup>1</sup>	Completed and Occupied	Completed	Completed	Completed	3rd qtr 2007	\$ 20,300,000
2	06-07	Fresno	New Fresno Area Juvenile Delinquency Courthouse <sup>2</sup>	Completed and Occupied	Completed	Completed	Completed	3rd qtr 2009	\$ 57,900,000
3	05-06	Merced	New Merced Downtown Courthouse <sup>2</sup>	Completed and Occupied	Completed	Completed	Completed	2nd qtr 2007	\$ 19,700,000
4	00-01	Orange	Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District Division 3, New Courthouse	Completed and Occupied	Completed	Completed	Completed	3rd qtr 2009	\$ 27,719,000
5	06-07	Plumas/Sierra	New Portola/Loyalton Courthouse	Completed and Occupied	Completed	Completed	Completed	4th qtr 2009	\$ 6,496,000

Total (1): \$ 132,115,000

### 2. Active Capital Projects - Funded by State General Fund

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
#	Initial Year Authorized	County	Project Name	Project Status	Estimated Schedule <sup>3, 4</sup>				Total Estimated Project Costs <sup>5</sup>
					Acquisition Finish Date	Design Finish Date	Construction Start date	Construction Finish Date	
1	07-08	Los Angeles	New Long Beach Courthouse	Project Agreement in Negotiation	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
2	05-06	Sacramento	Court of Appeal, Third Appellate, Library and Courts <sup>1</sup>	In Design	N/A	4th qtr 2010	4th qtr 2010	3rd qtr 2012	\$ 66,234,000

Total (2): \$ 66,234,000



Status of All Funded Judicial Branch Capital Projects  
August 27, 2010

**3. Active Capital Projects - Funded by SB 1732**

a #	b Initial Year Authorized	c County	d Project Name	e Project Status	Estimated Schedule <sup>3, 4</sup>				j Total Estimated Project Costs <sup>5</sup>
					f Acquisition Finish Date	g Design Finish Date	h Construction Start date	i Construction Finish Date	
1	07-08	Calaveras	New San Andreas Courthouse	In Design	Completed	2nd qtr 2011	2nd qtr 2011	4th qtr 2012	\$ 45,364,000
2	05-06	Contra Costa	New Antioch Area Courthouse	In Construction	Completed	Completed	2nd qtr 2009	3rd qtr 2010	\$ 64,729,000
3	06-07	Fresno	BF Sisk Conversion	In Construction	Completed	Completed	3rd qtr 2008	4th qtr 2010	\$ 70,898,000
4	07-08	Lassen	New Susanville Courthouse	In Construction	Completed	Completed	3rd qtr 2010	1st qtr 2012	\$ 38,937,000
5	07-08	Madera	New Madera Courthouse	In Acquisition/Schematic Design Authorized	4th qtr 2010	3rd qtr 2011	3rd qtr 2011	2nd qtr 2013	\$ 100,208,000
6	06-07	Mono	New Mammoth Lakes Courthouse	In Construction	Completed	Completed	2nd qtr 2010	3rd qtr 2011	\$ 21,522,000
7	07-08	Riverside	New Mid-County Courthouse	In Design	Completed	3rd qtr 2011	3rd qtr 2011	1st qtr 2013	\$ 63,261,000
8	07-08	San Benito	New Hollister Courthouse	In Design	Completed	1st qtr 2011	1st qtr 2011	3rd qtr 2012	\$ 37,378,000
9	07-08	San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Courthouse	In Design	Completed	1st qtr 2011	1st qtr 2011	1st qtr 2013	\$ 339,822,000
10	07-08	San Joaquin	New Stockton Courthouse	In Design	Completed	4th qtr 2011	4th qtr 2011	4th qtr 2013	\$ 272,939,000
11	07-08	Tulare	New Porterville Courthouse	In Design	Completed	3rd qtr 2011	3rd qtr 2011	1st qtr 2013	\$ 93,364,000.00

**Total (3): \$ 1,148,422,000**

Footnotes for Completed and Active Capital Projects Funded by State General Fund and SB 1732:

1. Department of General Services (DGS) managed project; funded by State General Fund.
2. County managed project, state contribution using SB 1732 funds.
3. Current estimated project schedules may change.
4. Schedules defined by quarters within the calendar year: 1st qtr - Jan, Feb, March; 2nd qtr - April, May, June; 3rd qtr - July, Aug, Sept; 4th qtr - Oct, Nov, Dec.
5. Total estimated project costs will fluctuate based on California Construction Cost Index (CCCI) escalation adjustments, as directed by the annual Department of Finance Budget Letter.



## Status of All Funded Judicial Branch Capital Projects

August 27, 2010

### 4. Active Capital Projects - Funded by SB 1407

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
#	Initial Year Authorized	County	Project Name	Project Status	Estimated Schedule <sup>1,2</sup>				Total Estimated Project Cost <sup>3</sup>
					Acquisition Finish Date	Design Finish Date	Construction Start date	Construction Finish Date	
1	09-10	Alameda	New East County Courthouse (Criminal) <sup>4</sup>	In Design	N/A <sup>5</sup>	2nd qtr 2012	2nd qtr 2012	4th qtr 2013	\$ 137,415,000
2	09-10	Alpine	New Markleeville Courthouse	In Acquisition	1st qtr 2012	3rd qtr 2013	3rd qtr 2013	4th qtr 2014	\$ 26,372,000
3	09-10	Butte	New North Butte County Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2010	3rd qtr 2012	3rd qtr 2012	1st qtr 2014	\$ 76,065,000
4	09-10	El Dorado	New Placerville Courthouse	In Acquisition	4th qtr 2011	3rd qtr 2013	3rd qtr 2013	4th qtr 2014	\$ 89,426,000
5	09-10	Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Courthouse	In Design	N/A <sup>5</sup>	4th qtr 2012	4th qtr 2012	4th qtr 2015	\$ 111,361,000
6	09-10	Glenn	Renovation and Addition to Willows Historic Courthouse	In Acquisition	1st qtr 2012	1st qtr 2014	1st qtr 2014	3rd qtr 2015	\$ 46,229,000
7	09-10	Imperial	New El Centro Family Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2011	1st qtr 2013	1st qtr 2013	3rd qtr 2014	\$ 58,746,000
8	09-10	Inyo	New Inyo County Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2011	1st qtr 2013	1st qtr 2013	2nd qtr 2014	\$ 32,286,000
9	09-10	Kern	New Delano Courthouse	In Acquisition	4th qtr 2011	2nd qtr 2013	2nd qtr 2013	4th qtr 2014	\$ 41,924,000
10	09-10	Kern	New Mojave Courthouse	In Acquisition	2nd qtr 2012	4th qtr 2013	4th qtr 2013	2nd qtr 2015	\$ 42,132,000
11	09-10	Kings	New Hanford Courthouse	In Acquisition	4th qtr 2010	4th qtr 2012	4th qtr 2012	3rd qtr 2014	\$ 142,449,000
12	09-10	Lake	New Lakeport Courthouse	In Acquisition	1st qtr 2011	4th qtr 2012	4th qtr 2012	2nd qtr 2014	\$ 53,235,000
13	09-10	Los Angeles	New Eastlake Juvenile Courthouse	In Acquisition	2nd qtr 2012	1st qtr 2014	1st qtr 2014	3rd qtr 2015	\$ 99,836,000





## Status of All Funded Judicial Branch Capital Projects

August 27, 2010

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
#	Initial Year Authorized	County	Project Name	Project Status	Estimated Schedule <sup>1,2</sup>				Total Estimated Project Cost <sup>3</sup>
					Acquisition Finish Date	Design Finish Date	Construction Start date	Construction Finish Date	
14	09-10	Los Angeles	New Glendale Courthouse	In Acquisition	4th qtr 2011	3rd qtr 2013	3rd qtr 2013	2nd qtr 2015	\$ 123,948,000
15	09-10	Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Courthouse	In Acquisition	2nd qtr 2012	1st qtr 2014	1st qtr 2014	3rd qtr 2015	\$ 82,549,000
16	09-10	Los Angeles	New Santa Clarita Courthouse	In Acquisition	4th qtr 2011	2nd qtr 2013	2nd qtr 2013	4th qtr 2014	\$ 58,131,000
17	09-10	Los Angeles	New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2011	3rd qtr 2013	3rd qtr 2013	1st qtr 2015	\$ 120,741,000
18	09-10	Los Angeles	Renovate Lancaster Juvenile Courthouse <sup>6</sup>	Confirm Delivery Method	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$ 9,030,000
19	09-10	Mendocino	New Ukiah Courthouse	In Acquisition	4th qtr 2011	3rd qtr 2013	3rd qtr 2013	2nd qtr 2015	\$ 119,914,000
20	09-10	Merced	New Los Banos Courthouse	In Acquisition	4th qtr 2011	1st qtr 2013	1st qtr 2013	1st qtr 2014	\$ 32,597,000
21	09-10	Monterey	New South County Courthouse	In Acquisition	1st qtr 2011	4th qtr 2012	4th qtr 2012	2nd qtr 2014	\$ 48,448,000
22	09-10	Nevada	New Nevada City Courthouse	In Acquisition	2nd qtr 2012	1st qtr 2014	1st qtr 2014	3rd qtr 2015	\$ 107,933,000
23	10-11	Placer	New Tahoe Area Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2012	1st qtr 2014	1st qtr 2014	2nd qtr 2015	\$ 27,489,000
24	09-10	Plumas	New Quincy Courthouse	In Acquisition	2nd qtr 2012	4th qtr 2013	4th qtr 2013	1st qtr 2015	\$ 51,767,000
25	09-10	Riverside	New Hemet Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2012	2nd qtr 2014	2nd qtr 2014	1st qtr 2016	\$ 118,413,000
26	09-10	Riverside	New Indio Juvenile and Family Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2011	2nd qtr 2013	2nd qtr 2013	4th qtr 2014	\$ 65,791,000
27	09-10	Sacramento	New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2011	1st qtr 2013	1st qtr 2013	2nd qtr 2016	\$ 439,118,000



## Status of All Funded Judicial Branch Capital Projects

August 27, 2010

a #	b Initial Year Authorized	c County	d Project Name	e Project Status	Estimated Schedule <sup>1,2</sup>				j Total Estimated Project Cost <sup>3</sup>
					f Acquisition Finish Date	g Design Finish Date	h Construction Start date	i Construction Finish Date	
28	09-10	San Diego	New Central San Diego Courthouse	In Acquisition	4th qtr 2010	4th qtr 2013	4th qtr 2013	2nd qtr 2016	\$ 633,934,000
29	10-11	San Joaquin	Renovation and Addition to Juvenile Justice Center	In Design	N/A <sup>5</sup>	2nd qtr 2012	2nd qtr 2012	3rd qtr 2013	\$ 3,137,000
30	09-10	Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Criminal Courthouse	In Acquisition	1st qtr 2012	1st qtr 2014	1st qtr 2014	4th qtr 2015	\$ 151,988,000
31	09-10	Santa Clara	New Family Justice Center	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2010	2nd qtr 2012	2nd qtr 2012	1st qtr 2014	\$ 240,727,000
32	09-10	Shasta	New Redding Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2011	4th qtr 2012	4th qtr 2012	4th qtr 2014	\$ 168,417,000
33	09-10	Sierra	New Downieville Courthouse	In Acquisition	1st qtr 2012	3rd qtr 2013	3rd qtr 2013	4th qtr 2014	\$ 23,145,000
34	09-10	Siskiyou	New Yreka Courthouse	In Acquisition	4th qtr 2011	3rd qtr 2013	3rd qtr 2013	4th qtr 2014	\$ 96,501,000
35	09-10	Solano	Renovation to Fairfield Old Solano Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2010	4th qtr 2011	4th qtr 2011	4th qtr 2012	\$ 25,418,000
36	09-10	Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2010	1st qtr 2013	1st qtr 2013	1st qtr 2015	\$ 178,689,000
37	10-11	Stanislaus	New Modesto Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2012	2nd qtr 2014	2nd qtr 2014	2nd qtr 2016	\$ 278,276,000
38	09-10	Sutter	New Yuba City Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2010	3rd qtr 2012	3rd qtr 2012	1st qtr 2014	\$ 73,948,000
39	09-10	Tehama	New Red Bluff Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2011	3rd qtr 2013	3rd qtr 2013	1st qtr 2015	\$ 71,479,000
40	09-10	Tuolumne	New Sonora Courthouse	In Acquisition	4th qtr 2011	2nd qtr 2013	2nd qtr 2013	4th qtr 2014	\$ 70,076,000
41	09-10	Yolo	New Woodland Courthouse	In Acquisition	3rd qtr 2010	3rd qtr 2012	3rd qtr 2012	2nd qtr 2014	\$ 165,337,000

**Total (4): \$ 4,544,417,000**

Footnotes for Active Capital Projects Funded by SB 1407:

- Current estimated project schedules may change.
- Schedules defined by quarters within the calendar year: 1st qtr - Jan, Feb, March; 2nd qtr - April, May, June; 3rd qtr - July, Aug, Sept; 4th qtr - Oct, Nov, Dec.
- Total estimated project costs will fluctuate based on California Construction Cost Index (CCCI) escalation adjustments, as directed by the annual Department of Finance Budget Letter.
- The SB 1407 contribution is \$50 million.
- Acquisition not required on this project.
- This project is moving forward and will be funded by SB 1407 funds. An appropriate delivery method for this project will be confirmed by the state Department of Finance, which has determined that the capital-outlay funding method is not the appropriate avenue for moving forward with this project.